FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 APRIL 1987

Sudanese Coup Plot

A coup attempt set for 16 April was aborted and all plotters and perpetrators were arrested, SUNA reported citing *Al-Usbu'*. Several active and nonactive military persons were detained, the paper said, noting that the Armed Forces have been put on maximum alert. The minister of state at the Defense Ministry denied anyone in the Armed Forces was arrested, *Al-Maydan* noted.

SPLA leader John Garang placed his forces on high alert to repulse a military offensive by Sudan's Armed Forces, which began on 14 April, and to resist the government's "witch hunt" to arrest political opponents "by concocting a coup attempt that is nonexistent," the clandestine SPLA radio reported. In order to forestall the alleged coup, which was to include the assassination of government leaders and attacks on the U.S. and Libyan Embassies, the radio said Sudanese leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi staged "major raids" around the country for "mass detentions of alleged subversive elements."

DRA-Pakistan

The Pakistani Air Force shot down an intruding Afghan fighter aircraft near Miran Shah on 16 April, Karachi radio announced citing a statement issued by the Defense Ministry. According to the radio, the aircraft intruded 10 km into Pakistani airspace, was shot down by Pakistani planes, and fell into the mountains north of Miran Shah in Pakistan.

Kuwait-USSR

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy arrived in Kuwait on the first stop of his Middle East tour, KUNA announced. Petrovskiy stressed the "great importance" the Kremlin attaches to political dialogue with Kuwait, adding that he considers the visit to be on a "special level of political significance," KUNA reported. Expressing "deep anxiety" over the Gulf war, Petrovskiy told the agency it is "imperative to embark on tangible moves" to end the war and achieve safe and free navigation in the Gulf. The Soviet official noted that the USSR has "specific ideas" on these issues.

Israel

Israel and the FRG have begun discussions on the supply of a new and "particularly safe" nuclear power station developed in Germany, Jerusalem radio reported. In talks with the German research and technology minister, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres proposed declaring the reactor site, in the Shitva area of the Negev, an extraterritorial zone, the radio noted. According to Peres' proposal, this would remove objections to the sale of nuclear technology to Israel because the area would not be under Israeli sovereignty, the radio added.

Lebanon

An Israeli position in Sujud was hit by three katyusha rockets, Beirut radio reported, noting that Israeli helicopters flew over the Tayr Harma area. At the Shatila camp, an elderly Palestinian was killed and a child wounded when a grenade was thrown into the camp, AFP reported. Amal told the agency there had also been a clash with Palestinian fighters on 16 April. In Beirut, Army brigades opened the Franciscan crossing point to pedestrian traffic on 17 April, Voice of Lebanon radio announced. The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front issued a statement claiming responsibility for firing rockets at the Galilee, noting it was in retaliation for recent Israeli raids in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Algeria's Cherif Messaadia, who delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid regarding efforts to restore Palestinian unity, Tripoli radio reported. In a departure statement, Messaadia told JANA that discussion included work toward an Algerian-libyan union within the framework of the Arab Maghreb, Tripoli television noted.

Syria

Visit to Libya — President Hafiz al-Asad is to visit Libya following his return from Moscow, WAM reported citing a Lebanese political source.

Yemeni Visitor — YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid left Damascus after a brief visit, which included a meeting with President al-Asad, Damascus radio reported.

PDRY

Yemeni and Soviet officials and experts attended a ceremony to inaugurate the first oil well in the PDRY, Aden radio announced. In a joint statement, the PDRY Ministry of Energy and Minerals and the USSR Ministry of Geology announced the discovery of good quality oil in commercial quantities, the radio reported. The USSR geology minister and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations arrived in Aden for talks on 14 April, the radio noted.

Maghreb Affairs

Algeria — Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister, met with President Chadli Bendjedid to discuss bilateral relations, TASS reported. Yefimov and his delegation departed the same day, ending a 5-day visit, APS noted.

Mauritania — The Mauritanian head of state sent emissaries to Arab and African leaders in connection with the extension of a Moroccan defense wall toward Mauritania's northern border, according to sources cited by PANA. The Mauritanian leader also briefed the Council of Ministers on the situation, telling them that the wall and the concentration of foreign troops there "could provoke at any moment incidents which are sometimes difficult to control," Nouakchott radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported heavy raids by aircraft on Iranian positions, including an attack on the Kaneh sugar factory. Iranian troops liberated many strategic heights in the Sardasht operational area, IRNA reported, citing a military communique. The agency noted that Iraq made a chemical raid on the Sardasht region on 15 April, but a military spokesman denied that Iran had used chemical weapons on the south and western fronts.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd concluded a 1-day visit to France, during which he discussed the Gulf war and the possibilities of a Middle East peace initiative with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, AFP reported.

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'Text' of PLO Agreement Abrogating Amman Accord

JN170557 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Algiers — *Al-Ittihad* has obtained the text of the agreement which was reached in Algiers yesterday by the secretaries general of the Palestinian factions on the abrogation of the Amman agreement. The text of this accord will be released in the name of the PLO Executive Committee, which will hold a special meeting before the opening of the PNC session. The following is the text:

In implementation of the resolutions of the 16th and 17th PNC sessions, which affirmed the special and brotherly ties between the Palestinian and Jordanian people and called for establishing a confederal relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian states and coordinating efforts for joint moves to regain the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; based on the Arab approach to finding a mechanism for the Arab peace plan as outlined in the Fes summit conference; in affirmation of the Palestinian people's eagerness to attain a just peace and their adherence to this peace, which will guarantee their inalienable national rights; and in order to foil separate solutions, the PLO on 11 February 1985 reached an agreement with the Jordanian Government on Jordanian-Palestinian joint action with the aim of promoting the interests of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and as an attempt to liberate the land and affirm Palestinian national rights.

However, the United States and Israel did not respond to the provisions of this agreement and began to impose their terms on the PLO and fraternal Jordan, thus compelling Jordan to halt coordination with the PLO on 19 February 1986. Therefore, the PLO has decided to cancel the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a plan of joint action. This decision is not directed at the immutable bonds between Jordan and Palestine, but is intended to lay new foundations for broader Palestinian-Jordanian moves along with the Arab sides concerned in order to promote Arab solidarity and draw up a firm mechanism for comprehensive Arab political action.

PFLP, PLF Leaders Comment

JN151546 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 14 Apr 87 p 27

[Text] Algiers — What did the leaders of the Palestinian resistance say after PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced the abrogation of the Amman agreement at the dialogue session that was attended by representtatives of eight Palestinian factions yesterday? *Al-Anba'* has sounded out several resistance leaders. PFLP Assistant Secretary General Abu 'Ali Mustafa made the following statement to *Al-Anba'*:

There were two discussions among the Palestinian factions to facilitate the current process dealing with the various political and organizational issues to be examined at the comprehensive dialogue sessions. It is therefore necessary for all the resistance factions to meet.

At the first session of the dialogue yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] announced the abrogation of the Amman agreement. We had previously asked that the cancellation of the Amman agreement be the first topic on the agenda. The matter has been resolved with 'Arafat's announcement abrogating the agreement in the presence of the leaders of the factions. The abrogation will open the way for discussion of all the various issues and the definition of the agenda for a comprehensive dialogue.

He added: We believe the unification process thus becomes more mature. In the comprehensive dialgue we will discuss political or Palestinian issues such as the camps, the situation of our people in the occupied territory, Arab and international relations, and organizational issues.

Abu 'Ali Mustafa said: With the meeting of the Palestinian factions and the abrogation of the Amman agreement, we consider the dialogue sessions to have begun. We must now continue the present process and clearly define the issues under discussion. The most important of these political issues is relations with Egypt, on which there are still differences. We hope to overcome such difficulties and continue bilateral meetings and dialogue that will result in meetings and formulas that will constitute a common ground preceding the PNC session.

[Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) leader] Tal'at Ya'qub said: All the resistance factions now in Algiers have met. Brother Yasir 'Arafat has spoken. The most important thing he said is that the Amman agreement has been abrogated. He told us that the [Fatah] Central Committee has made the decision, and that legal measures will be taken as a result of his announcement as PLO Executive Committee chairman.

He added: It was agreed to organize the mechanism of the dialogue among the Palestinian resistance factions and the mechanism of the comprehensive dialogue. However, what is important is the meeting of the Palestinian resistance factions so that they will continue their dialogue to eliminate the obstacles and resolve the differences before the PNC session. Thus, we can all proceed to the PNC session having agreed politically and organizationally out of our great desire to bring about Palestinian national unity on firm nationalist bases that oppose imperialism and Zionism and safeguard and strengthen the Palestinian gun.

In conclusion, Tal'at Ya'qub said: The abrogation of the Amman agreement is a positive signal for continuing the dialogue in a fraternal and comradely spirit to attain Palestinian national unity. We will begin to discuss some issues today, and we hope to sever relations with Egypt and endorse the provisions of the Aden-Algiers agreement.

DFLP's Hawatmah Comments

LD151332 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Algeria is currently hosting efforts by Palestinian leaders to unite their ranks. [passage omitted]

With regard to the Amman agreement, Yasir 'Arafat yesterday announced at the meeting of the general secretaries factions that the Fatah Central Committee had decided to abrogate the

accord. From the procedural point of view, however, the Fatah Central Committee was not authorized to cancel it officially, as this must be done at the level of the PLO Executive Committee, which signed the document with Jordan. This committee is scheduled to hold a meeting in the next 2 days after Yasir 'Arafat's return to Algeria tomorrow; 'Arafat left for Harare, Zimbabwe to attend the meetings of the Palestine committee, which originated at the last meeting of Nonaligned Movement heads of state.

The second point relates to organizational matters. Among these points are the Executive Committee and ways of setting it up, and the Central Council, which is the body bridging two sessions of the PNC. It is believed that the Central Council will be allocated greater powers in regard to supervising and following up the implementation of the National Council's resolutions by the executive organ — the PLO Executive Committee.

This dialogue is expected to result in a working paper to be submitted to the National Council. If this occurs, it would make the work of the National Council much easier. According to a well-informed Palestinian source, it is not necessary for agreement to be reached on all the points discussed in the dialogue, as the National Council itself is another forum for dialogue and discussion. It is to be noted that today's work was done behind closed doors. We met with DFLP General Secretary Hayif Hawatimah as he came out of the hall, and he had this to tell us:

[Begin Hawatimah recording] With the opening of the 2d day of the national dialogue, it was decided the Presidium would be composed of Fatah, the DFLP, a number of independents, and the PFLP. The agenda was then carefully defined regarding the Palestinian conditions. At the fore of the agenda were questions of Palestinian national unity and a review of the past (?bitter) experience — the conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories and the camps; then a study of Palestinian-Arab relations; Arab conditions vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict; Palestinian-Israeli issues; and the international situation, particularly the international conference and the need for its convocation in the manner approved in the draft resolution by the nonaligned states, the Islamic summit, the socialist countries, and the UN General Assembly at its latest meeting.

On the organizational side, the agenda has defined the [words indistinct] drawing from the Algiers-Aden agreement and the [word indistinct] paper between the Democratic Federation and Fatah and the Tripoli paper among the six organizations. Lessons will learned from all these papers, which have been drawn up in 15 months of various dialogues between the Democratic Federation and Fatah, and the dialogue, which took a whole month, involving the six organizations that met in Tripoli and Algiers. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] [end recording]

PLO Factions Seek Compromise Formula on Egypt

JN160847 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Apr 87 pp 1, 23

[Text] Palestinian factions were engaged on Wednesday in a flurry of negotiations to find a compromise formula to regulate the PLO's relations with Egypt, as both Fatah and the PFLP — the two largest PLO groups — showed signs of flexibility in their stands over convening the PNC.

On the 3d day of the Palestinian national dialogue, the PFLP took the initiative by presenting a comprehensive and thorough review of the faction's political stands against the PLO leadership since 1982. Abu 'Ali Mustafa, the PFLP's second-in-command, took the participants by surprise when he offered an extremely candid self-criticism of some of the group's political positions towards Fatah and PLO unity. But at the same time, he also clarified the PFLP's strategy and asked Fatah to make a similar candid reassessment of its political line since 1982.

Although Mr Mustafa, in his lengthy presentation, did not backtrack on the PFLP's demand that the PLO should sever all official contacts with Cairo as a precondition for the PFLP's attendance at the PNC, scheduled to be held here on April 20, Mr Mustafa indicated that the PFLP was ready to explore various formulas which can regulate the PLO's relations with Cairo if there was an agreement on a solid basis for the PLO's political strategy and moves.

According to well-informed sources, Mr Mustafa's presentation, which was described as a turning point in the course of the Palestinian reconciliation dialogue, reflected the "progress" that was reached at a late hour on Tuesday during a meeting of the major Palestinian factions on the issue.

The sources said that several formulas were discussed. No further details were available, but the sources said that a PNC resolution regarding relations with Cairo was expected to include a clear rejection of the Egyptian- Israeli Camp David agreement and related policies, but without calling for isolating Egypt.

Other sources said that the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party, which have been playing a fundamental role in efforts to bridge the gap between the PFLP and Fatah, were seeking an interfactional agreement regarding the limit of the PLO'S relations with all Arab countries. This agreement, the sources said, will not be publicized.

Meanwhile, Fatah was still adhering to its position against equating "hostility and opposition to Camp David and closing all doors with Cairo," according to sources close to Fatah. The sources said the movement was against severing of relations with any Arab government, "regardless of whether it was fighting the Palestinians and the PLO."

The sources said that Fatah had asked the PFLP and other factions to find a formula which could also define, clearly and candidly, the PLO's position on Syria. At the same time, the sources said, Fatah was also firmly against any resolution that would close the doors against Damascus.

During his presentation, Mr Mustafa explained that the PFLP was strongly advocating severing contacts with Cairo since experiences of the last few years indicated that contacts could lead to an "endorsement of the Camp David policies."

Mr Mustafa, however, criticized his own faction on two major points: First, that it used to believe that Palestinian unity was

dependent on a strong strategic alliance with Syria. "Now the PFLP believes that the Palestinian unity is the key to an alliance with Syria," he was quoted as saying.

Second, he criticized his group's previous precondition that it would attend a Palestinian dialogue only if all other factions attended. "That was a wrong assessment," he was quoted as saying. "The dialogue is in itself necessary to bridge the gaps and promote understanding in order to formulate a solid basis for national Palestinian unity," he said.

He also said that Fatah, his group, and other factions were wrong in going too far in attacking and launching scathing campaigns against each other. He was clearly referring to his group's labeling of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat as a traitor and Fatah's charges that anti-'Arafat factions were lackeys and tools of Arab governments.

In conclusion, Mr Mustafa called on all factions to sign "a pledge of honor" so that no future political difference would lead to armed conflicts or estrangements.

Mustafa said the PFLP's main objective is to set up a solid foundation guaranteeing a long-term Palestinian unity, abiding by the political line of the PNC. According to Palestinian sources, both sides have exerted efforts to achieve the same objectives, but with different methods.

Algeria has also been very active in trying to ensure the success of the Palestinian dialogue. On Wednesday, senior Algerian officials met separately with deputy commander of PLO forces Khalil al-Wazir and with PFLP leader George Habash in a bid to narrow Fatah-PFLP differences.

During Wednesday's meetings, Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf replied to Mr Mustafa's address and also reviewed the line pursued by Fatah since 1982. He was said to have conceded that Fatah's assessment of political moves and steps "have not been right all the time."

But Mr Khalaf, whom himself was critical within Fatah of Mr 'Arafat's policy line throughout the last three years, tried to explain the circumstances and conditions that prompted Fatah to move along the lines it did since 1982.

But he strongly agreed with Mr Mustafa on the need for a "pledge of honor" among all factions and also criticized Fatah and the PFLP for the scathing and insulting campaigns which they have been waging against each other.

Meanwhile, reports from Damascus said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who delivered to him a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

According to informed Algerian sources here, the message contained an Algerian and Palestinian reiteration that the ongoing dialogue and proposed PNC session were "by no means a challenge or confrontation with any Arab party or side."

Wednesday's meetings have created a strong wave of optimism that the PFLP would attend the PNC session and that a final agreement was imminent. The language exchanged by Fatah and the PFLP was also very cordial.

In another development, it seems that the Popular Struggle Front, represented by its secretary general Dr Samir Ghawshah, is reconsidering its position. Ghawshah did not take part in the Tuesday and Wednesday meetings amid recurrent reports he would leave for Damascus.

Palestinian sources told *Al-Ra'y* and the *Jordan Times* that Ghawshah was trying to torpedo the dialogue. They said he told the factions in Damascus he would join the dialogue to obstruct it.

However, other sources said he would change his opinion if the PFLP decided to attend the PNC session.

KUWAIT

USSR's Petrovskiy Arrives for 'Important' Talks

LD161740 Kuwait KUNA in English 1645 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy arrived here this evening and said the Kremlin attaches "great importance" to a political dialogue with the State of Kuwait.

The Soviet official lauded the existing relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait as he landed here for a three-day working visit.

Petrovskiy told KUNA that Kuwait has been effectively contributing towards consolidating the bases and principles of the United Nations and other world organizations. He described Kuwait's endeavors in that direction as "positive" and aimed at providing positive channels for international activities.

Kuwait is Petrovskiy's first stop of a tour of the region.

The Soviet official expressed satisfaction at his visit to Kuwait which, he said, made it possible for him to meet with Kuwaiti officials whom he has come to know at world forums.

Petrovskiy stressed that he considers the present visit to Kuwait to "stand on a special-level of political significance in Soviet foreign affairs."

He noted that the visit is designed to seek means of developing and strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait on one hand, and with the states of the region, on the other.

He recalled that these relations in the past have experienced a thrust forward and expressed confidence that the future of the relations heralds further development.

The Soviet Union, Petrovskiy explained, judging on the basis of the new Soviet political rationale vis-a-vis current world issues, considers Moscow's relations with countries of the region to be "important and necessary for the sake of finding adequate solutions to crises and international problems."

Petrovskiy expressed the "deep anxiety" of the Kremlin towards the Iraq-Iran war and the threats posed to freedom of navigation in the gulf as a result of the ongoing hostilities.

"Like you we are deeply concerned with the security and safety of the this region," Petrovskiy declared, adding: "It is imperative to embark on tangible moves to put an immediate end to the gulf war and realize safety and freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf."

The Soviet Union, Petrovskiy divulged, has "specific ideas" towards these issues and Soviet officials are prepared to embark on consultations with the concerned states with a view to transfer the ideas into execution.

In response to a query on the results of the recent visit of Secretary of State George Shultz to Moscow and whether it had reflections on issues of the region, particularly the Mideast question and the Iraq-Iran war, Petrovskiy said Shultz's visit may bear positive effects in event the United States demonstrates a "true desire" in settling problems of the region — not through words but through pragmatic, definite and tangible steps.

Petrovskiy stressed that at the forefront of these moves was convening an international conference on peace in the Mideast. He noted that the projected conference has gained support from all countries of the world.

Petrovskiy emphasized that settlement of all cases depends on pragmatic steps that the United States should adopt in that connection.

Petrovskiy is scheduled to open talks with Kuwaiti officials on Saturday.

The Soviet guest was received at the airport by undersecretary of foreign affairs Sulayman Majid al-Shahine and the ambassador of the Soviet Union here Ernest N. Zverev.

A number of envoys from East European countries together with the ambassador of Cuba to Kuwait were also on hand at the airport to welcome Petrovskiy.

PRC Delegation Arrives for Oil, Chemical Talks

LD170413 Kuwait KUNA in English 1941 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Chinese Minister of Chemical Industries Qin Zhongda arrived here tonight at the head of a Chinese delegation on a four-day visit.

The delegation was received by Deputy Chairman of Kuwait's petroleum company 'Abd al-Razaq Husayn and other officials from the oil sector of Kuwait, as well as the Chinese ambassador here.

The minister said his visit to Kuwait is in response to an invitation from the Kuwait Minister of Petroleum Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa and he will have talks here on means of developing relations between the two countries, in the fields of chemicals and oil.

He noted that Kuwait was a partner in a Chinese joint corporation.

UAE

President To Visit Syria, Speak With Al-Asad

JN161440 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, will visit Syria at the invitation of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad following the next 'Id al-Fitr. [3-day celebration following Ramadan when fasting is broken]

WAM has said that the Syrian president held a telephone conversation with His Highness Shaykh Zayid today during which he inquired about the health of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces. WAM added that His Highness Shaykh Zayid reassured President al-Asad about the condition of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, noting that he is in good health.

During the call, views were exchanged on relations between the two countries.

YAR

Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

JN152001 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Eng Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Ta'izz today to meet with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress as an envoy from his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya's 1 September Revolution.

In a statement to SABA', the Libyan official said he is bringing a message for President Salih from his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as part of the excellent relations between the leaders and peoples of the two sisterly countries. Concluding his remarks, the Libyan official said: I am truly happy to be visiting this dear part of our Arab homeland.

The Libyan official was received at Ta'izz Airport by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; the secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Sanaa; and a representative of presidential protocol.

Received by Salih

JN160523 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, met today in his office at the Republican Palace in Ta'izz with Brother Eng Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He gave the brother colonel a message from his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya's 1 September Revolution.

The message deals with fraternal bilateral relations, ties between the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions, and current Arab and international developments, with emphasis on the latest events in the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed issues of concern to the two fraternal countries' revolutions.

The meeting was also attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the permanent committee of the General People's Congress, and Brother (Muhammad 'Umar Sawla), secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Sanaa.

Prime Minister Phones Libya's Al-Humaydi

JN160936 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, made a telephone call yesterday to his brother Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan leadership, on the 1st anniversary of the unjust and regrettable aggression against the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He affirmed that the YAR backs the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting any external attacks.

For his part, Brother al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi praised the YAR's stand and its continuous solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He also lauded and praised the positions of our political leaders, as well as those of the Yemeni Government, people, and popular institutions in support of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Libyan Bureau on U.S. 'Aggression' Anniversary

JN151339 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] The People's Committee of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Sanaa has praised the YAR's pan-Arab stand represented by the support of our political leaders and country for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S. aggression, in condemning it, and in considering it an attack on the Arab nation. This came in a statement by the People's Committee in Sanaa on the 1st anniversary of the U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The statement deals with America's policy of terrorism against the Jamahiriyah, the Arab state that flies the flag of Arab nationalism and unity, that supports the humiliated in overcoming coercion, and stands by the side of liberation movements fighting to win the independence of their homelands and peoples — something that enrages all colonialist forces.

The statement also notes the provocations that preceded the attack on the Jamahiriyah and the implementation of the planned aggression, which was carried out by F-111 strategic bombers at 0200 on 15 April 1986. That act was targeted against defenseless civilians in Tripoli, Banghazi, and other Libyan cities.

Polish Premier Messner Ends Official Visit

Joint Communique Issued

NC151854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Apr 87

["Text" of Egyptian-Polish joint communique released in Cairo on 15 April]

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Egypt from 13 to 15 April 1987 at the invitation of Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi.

Timed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries, the visit reflected the common desire of both nations to further relations to their mutual benefit and that of world peace.

The Polish guest and his entourage were accorded a warm and cordial reception by official and popular Egypt. President Husni Mubarak received the Polish prime minister, who conveyed to him a message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, and invited him to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted, the date for the visit to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The Egyptian and Polish prime ministers held talks characterized by friendship and mutual understanding. During these talks Egypt and Poland noted with satisfaction the fact that bilateral ties are steadily improving, in keeping with the principles of equality, nonintervention in internal affairs, and mutual respect.

The two sides expressed interest in exploring new fields of cooperation in all areas, particularly economic.

They also recommended that competent departments and institutions in both countries establish direct relations and begin feasibility studies for utilizing available resources and increasing trade. New forms of industrial cooperation between national institutions in Egypt and Poland were also recommended.

The Egyptian and Polish interlocutors praised progress in the field of culture. The Egyptian side lauded the activities of the Polish Center for Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo and the contribution of Polish archaeologists in rehabilitating and restoring Egyptian monuments.

Egypt and Poland stressed the need for further cooperation in the fields of culture, science, and information for their mutual benefit. An agreement for radio and television cooperation was signed.

The Polish and Egyptian heads of government evaluated the current international situation and voiced deep concern about the arms race, particularly with regard to nuclear weapons.

The two sides called for a halt to the arms race to spare mankind the ravages of war. The resources used in military production could then be used to enhance the mankind's well-being, they noted, expressing their support for all initiatives toward that goal.

The Egyptian and Polish prime minister analyzed the current international economic situation and noted the perils raised by the uneven development of industrial and less-developed countries and by the burden of international debts. The two sides concluded that these are problems calling for immediate and practical solutions.

Regarding the situation in Europe, the two sides noted the importance of resolutions adopted by the CSCE. Both parties agreed that Europe's security is linked to security in the Mediterranean and stressed the need to make the Mediterranean a region of peace, free of all nuclear weapons, and to establish other nuclear-free zones throughout the world.

The talks between the two sides gave special attention to the current situation in the Middle East, which poses a serious threat to world peace. Both sides called for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and for recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. The two sides reiterated their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They stressed anew their support for an international peace conference in the Middle East attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO.

The two sides noted with great concern the situation in Lebanon, regretting the foolish fighting there, which endangers the Arab world's interests and solidarity among its people. Both parties called for an immediate halt to the fighting, for an end to all attacks on the Palestinian camps, and for respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and integrity.

Both parties also exchanged views on the ongoing Gulf war, which has resulted in great human and material losses, and noted that Egypt and Poland support all peace initiatives in this respect, including the initiatives of the UN secretary general and the fifth Islamic conference in Kuwait in January. Both sides expressed hope that Iran would agree, as Iraq did, to try to solve the dispute through negotiations and to end the unjustifiable bloodshed and devastation caused by this war.

The two sides expressed full solidarity with African states in their struggle to achieve development and progress, and they condemned the inhumane policy of apartheid adopted by the South African regime. They called for the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the implementation of UN resolutions for the establishment of the Namibian people's right to self-determination. The two parties lauded the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to promote peace and disarmament and establish a new international economic order.

The two sides expressed complete satisfaction with the course of the visit and the outcome of the talks, which have highlighted the fact that both sides share very similar views on the issues discussed. The chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him in Egypt and invited the Egyptian prime minister to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Messner Departs 15 Apr

NC151721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the members of his delegation left Cairo for home this evening after a 3-day visit that included a meeting with President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi on cooperation between the two countries in all fields. [passage omitted]

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

NC160933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign relations and chairman of the current session of the EEC Ministerial Council, arrived in Cairo this morning on a 2-day visit.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received him at the airport.

The Belgian guest immediately headed for the presidential headquarters to meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Meets With Mubarak

NC161317 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Leo Tindemans, the Belgian minister of foreign relations, has asserted that the success of the international conference on peace in the Middle East is contingent upon the participation of certain concerned parties, noting that Egypt is among the countries that can contribute to this gathering.

Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, the Belgian minister said he came out of the meeting with two impressions, the first of which is that President Mubarak supports Belgian efforts to hold the international conference. In this regard, he said: President Mubarak has encouraged me and asked me to continue the work being done.

Then he added: The second impression is that no one can ever think of holding an international peace conference without Egypt's attendance. In this connection, he noted: My exchange of views with President Mubarak fully convinced me of this.

After the meeting, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared: I share Mr Tindemans' views about the impressions he got during his meeting with President Mubarak. It was a lengthy meeting and the various aspects of the Middle East peace process were discussed in depth, he added.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid referred to the role being played by the EEC under Belgian chairmanship. He said: This active role in seeking peace is a source of encouragement to us. I sensed this active role during my repeated visits to Brussels.

The Egyptian foreign minister added: Mr Tindemans' experience in the area and the contacts he has held, as well as those he will hold in other countries, are a significant indication of the need to continue efforts for peace.

In conclusion, he said: We are realistic and we know that it is a difficult course, but we fully agree on the need to carry on. I believe Mr Tindemans' meeting with President Mubarak affirms, beyond any doubt, the need to continue EEC peace efforts. I am certain that regional stability is vital for stability in Europe.

Joint Talks Begin

NC161629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Official Egyptian-Belgian talks began at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. The Egyptian side was led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign relations, represented his country. Discussions included all matters related to the Middle East situation, peace efforts, the concept of an international conference, and the EEC's role in this respect in light of President Mubarak's meeting this morning with the Belgian minister and their talk.

During the discussions this afternoon, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, the conferees made a general review of conditions in the Middle East and efforts to revive the peace process through an international conference. They exchanged views on various ideas regarding preparations for the conference and the role the EEC can play in reconciling the stands of the parties concerned. They also discussed ways of overcoming obstacles to the conference, noting the Brussels declaration issued by the EEC on 23 February, which expresses EEC support for the conference within the framework of negotiations among the parties concerned.

The two sides agreed on the importance of intensifying efforts to utilize existing opportunities to reach a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement of the Middle East problem. The talks also dealt with Egypt's relations with Belgium and the EEC and ways to bolster these ties in various areas.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid voiced Egypt's great appreciation for the stands of both Belgium and the EEC in support of his country and noted Egypt's gratitude for Europe's obvious interest in achieving a just peace in the Middle East. He affirmed that such a peace must secure the legitimate, national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to self-determination, and recover all occupied Arab territories while allowing the Palestinian people to coexist with all peoples and states of the region in peace and security.

The Belgian foreign minister said after the meeting that views were exchanged on all aspects of the current situation in the Middle East and on the convocation of the international conference. He referred to the declaration issued by the EEC foreign ministers and the 5 April meeting of the EEC Ministerial Council, which he chairs. Tindemans declared that existing opportunities for Middle East peace and the convocation of the

international conference should not be wasted. These new, positive elements, which emerged 6 months ago, could be of great assistance in convening the conference, he said.

Tindemans noted that his current Middle East tour is an EEC mission to ascertain views on the conference. He said: This is the purpose of my visit to Egypt.

Asked whether Egypt's relations with the EEC were discussed, the Belgian minister said that the talks centered on Middle East peace and the convocation of the international conference, as this is the primary goal of his tour. He explained, however, that the EEC has begun studying a plan for cooperation with Mediterranean countries.

Asked to comment on the entry of Israeli forces into southern Lebanon today, Tindemans said that it is imperative to prepare a conducive atmosphere for the international conference and to avoid peripheral obstacles to it. No new attitudes that could block the conference should be created, he added.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid welcomed the Belgian minister to Cairo, saying: Mr Leo Tindemans' meetings with President Husni Mubarak and me were useful in every regard. We tackled the issues of the international conference, the EEC's role in this respect —particularly because Belgium is the current chairman of the EEC —and that community's aid to Egypt. Dr Abd al-Majid noted Tindeman's role and his long-standing interests in Middle East peace, interests that are in line with Egypt's foreign policy and are based on achieving peace and stability in the region.

After the talks Dr 'Abd al-Majid hosted a luncheon in honor of the Belgian minister, who will end his visit to Egypt tomorrow, Friday. The Belgian official will then continue his Middle East tour, which began with a visit to Jordan and will include Saudi Arabia and Israel.

USSR, CSSR Envoys Hold News Conference

NC151737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has said that Kuznetsov, Soviet first deputy minister of foreign affairs [title as received], is expected to visit Egypt in late April to discuss topics connected with an international conference on Mideast peace.

At a press conference granted by the Soviet and CSSR ambassadors in Cairo today, Zhuravlev said that Egyptian-Soviet relations have improved considerably over the past 3 years. He said that with mutually satisfactory financial accords having been signed, trade agreements will be concluded to enhance commercial exchange between the two countries.

The Soviet ambassador noted that Egypt and the USSR have agreed to sign a trade protocol for 1987-88 and to broaden the scope of their economic cooperation. He noted that Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, will visit Moscow soon to discuss economic and technical cooperation, as well as joint ventures.

Referring to Soviet-Israeli relations, the Soviet ambassador stressed that the causes of the break in ties have not been eliminated.

For his part, Milos Vesely, CSSR ambassador in Cairo, said that there has been tangible improvement in Egyptian-Czechoslovak relations, particularly following the visit of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Prague last June. That visit, he said, further strengthened bilateral relations in all fields.

The CSSR ambassador said that Dr al-Janzuri is expected in Prague in June to sign a new agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The ambassador said that the volume of Egyptian-CSSR trade was $200 million in 1986 and that there was an exhibition of Egyptian consumer goods in Prague last year designed to stimulate Egyptian exports to Czechoslovakia.

Vesely said his country's position on Middle East issues is clear: We support an international conference for peace in the Middle East. We also support Palestinian rights and call for an end to the Iraq-Iran war. All these stands are similar to Egypt's views on these issues, he added.

Ghali, Korean Official Discuss Mideast Peace

NC161651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Pak Song-chol, ROK assistant minister of foreign affairs [title as received], who is visiting Cairo. The two officials reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East issue and Egypt's efforts to establish a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

Mubarak Receives Newsmen Attending Conference

NC151359 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met today with members of delegations taking part in the seventh general conference of international, African, and regional press associations. The meeting, held at the Presidency, was also attended by Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Agency; and Salah Jalal, chairman of the African Journalists' Federation.

Following the session, Salah Jalal said that President Mubarak welcomed the delegates, who were meeting for the first time in both Cairo and Africa. The delegates, Jalal said, asked President Mubarak to intercede personally on behalf of newsmen kidnapped or imprisoned in Lebanon, Iran, and Israel.

President Mubarak noted Egypt's efforts in Africa and praised the work of the recent OAU summit, saying that African leaders succeeded in working out problems swiftly in their meetings.

Asked about his possible nomination as the next OAU chairman, President Mubarak said he would welcome such a development.

The president also commented on the Arab summit and an international conference on the Middle East. He said that Arabs should agree on certain common stands to better cope with the region's problems.

AL-AKHBAR Gives 'Final' Results of Elections

JN161949 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Apr 87 p 4

[Text] Following yesterday's announcement of the final election results for individual seats, the NDP now holds 348 seats, 309 of which are from party lists and 39 from partisans. The Labor Party holds 59 seats, including 3 individual seats; the Wafd Party holds 35 seats; and the independents have 6.

Among the NDP's 348 seats, 128 are occupied by new members and 220 by former members. Among the Labor Party's 56 members there are 46 new members and 10 former ones. Among the Wafd Party's 35 members there are 26 new members and 9 former ones.

Communique No 2,643 Details 15-16 Apr Combat

JN161646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,643 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces inflicted further losses on the Khomeyniite aggressors, the agents of Zionism, through the following heroic combat activities last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force staged a series of devastating raids on enemy positions and troop concentrations, causing heavy losses in scoundrels, equipment, and weapons in 114 combat missions carried out by our brave hawks. During these successful attacks, 135 vehicles were destroyed, including their scoundrels, weapons, and equipment.

In accordance with our firm policy of depriving the Iranian regime of all installations that help it continue its aggression, and in reply to this regime's crimes, the planes of our heroic Air Force carried out a devastating raid on the sugar factory in Khaneh at 1358 today. Our aircraft scored accurate hits on their targets. After completing these missions, our planes returned to the homeland safely in God's care.

2. Army helicopter gunships continued their brave actions against enemy units. In 144 combat missions, our helicopters destroyed several enemy positions, vehicles, and gun emplacements. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al- Basrah fired at enemy forces, inflicting the following losses: the death of seven soldiers; the destruction of a vehicle loaded with ammunition and the damaging of another; the burning of a shovel [preceding word in English] and a Poclain excavator; the destruction of a medium machine gun and an ammunition dump; and the capture of an RPG-7, two mortars, a medium machine gun, and three Kalashnikovs.

4. Through their concentrated firepower on enemy units and engineering works, our brave men in the VII Army Corps sector inflicted the following losses on the scoundrels: the death of six men, the destruction of seven infantry positions and three ammunition dumps, and the halting of enemy engineering operations.

5. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris fired on a 25-man enemy group. Several of the enemy were either killed or wounded, and the others were forced to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 April 1987

Iraqi-Mauritanian Committee Meets in Baghdad

JN161453 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] The meetings of the fifth session of the Iraqi- Mauritanian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation were held in Baghdad today. They will last 2 days. Housing and Reconstruction Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn headed the Iraqi delegation, while Sidi Ould Sheykh Abdellahi, fisheries and maritime economy minister, led the Mauritanian representatives.

The Iraqi minister of housing and reconstruction made a speech in which he praised the growing relations between Iraq and Mauritania in all fields in the interest of the Arab nation and the two fraternal states.

The Mauritanian minister hailed the Iraqi people's steadfastness and unity under struggler President Saddam Husayn, and their just and legitimate defense of their homeland and security against the aggression of the tyrannical Iranian clique. He reaffirmed Mauritania's support for the Iraqi people's just battle — Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah. He also praised the Iraqi people's confrontation of the Iranian-Zionist alliance in defense of the Arab homeland's eastern flank.

Two technical committees arose from the proceedings: the first for economic, financial, and trade affairs, and the second for cultural, information, and technical cooperation. These bodies have been given the task of following up the achievements of the fourth session of the Iraqi-Mauritanian joint committee, which was held in Nouakchott last year.

Ramadan, Delegation on Official Visit to Turkey

For coverage of the official visit by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Oil Minister 'Isam al-Jalabi to Turkey as members of a delegation to hold economic cooperation talks, including meetings with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and President Kenan Evren, see the Turkey section of the 17 April Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit
JN150652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Amman — Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign relations minister and current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, arrived in Amman early today on a visit to Jordan lasting several days. During his stay he will hold talks with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and other senior officials.

In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, Tindemans said that he is visiting Jordan not only in his capacity as Belgian foreign minister, but also as chairman of the EC Council of Ministers. He noted that since the EC issued the Brussels statement, it has been trying to launch further effective proposals to help solve those problems that must be solved before the international peace conference can convene. He added that he had held talks with the UN secretary general and American officials on the conference. He said: There have been encouraging signs among the Arab countries, the United States, certain factions in Israel, and the EC for convening the international conference. He pointed out that he began his tour in Jordan, for he believes there are opportunities that may lead to positive results, particularly in bringing views closer together.

He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, senior Foreign Ministry officials, the Jordanian ambassador to Belgium, and the Belgian ambassador in Amman.

Meets With Al-Masri
JN151503 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1430 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Amman, 15 Apr (PETRA) — A Jordanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a Belgian group headed by Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister and current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, held a round of talks at the Foreign Ministry today.

The discussions focused on efforts to convene an international conference and give momentum to the Middle East peace process in light of the EC's position, as announced in the Brussels statement of 23 February. The contacts being made by the various parties to form a specific idea of the conference's tasks and ways to ensure its success were examined as well. The talks dealt with the various concepts and Jordan's vision of an effective conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the PLO.

The two parties also agreed on the importance and vitality of Europe's role in activating the peace process and bringing about a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Middle East dispute. They stressed that such a settlement will reflect positively on Europe in particular and world peace in general.

The European side highlighted its determination to continue its work to convene the international conference and guarantee its success.

Jordan was represented by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Taysir Tuqan, Yasin Istanbuli, director of the ministry's bilateral relations department, the Jordanian ambassador to Belgium, and the director of the Foreign Ministry's Europe department.

Received by Prince Hasan
JN151516 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1436 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Amman, 15 Apr (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office today Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister and current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers.

During the meeting, they reviewed the current situation in the Middle East and Jordan's role in supporting residents of the occupied Arab territories through the occupied territories development plan.

They also examined efforts to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive settlement in the region through an international peace conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as all the parties concerned.

The meeting was also attended by the court minister, the foreign minister, the Belgian ambassador to Jordan, the Jordanian ambassador in Brussels, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, and the guest minister's delegation.

Meets With Prime Minister
JN161133 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] The prime minister has received Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in the presence of Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The Belgian ambassador to Jordan also attended.

Holds News Conference, Departs
JN161447 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister and current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, has described his talks with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri as positive and constructive. In a news conference before leaving Amman for Egypt this morning, Tindemans said Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 form a basis and general framework for establishing a just, durable, and comprehensive regional peace. He did so in reference to the need for an international framework for the convocation of a peace conference to avert the threat of polarization.

Tindemans added that no just or durable peace can be found in the area without the participation of all parties to the conflict and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in an international conference. He explained that Jordan is the cornerstone and major component for of work to convene the gathering.

He said Jordan has the EC's full support to lay the groundwork for the convocation of the conference.

Leo Tindemans warned that the current circumstances must be exploited and the convocation of an international peace conference assisted. Otherwise, he said, the result will be a catastrophe, not only for the region but for the entire world. He affirmed that all problems related to the conference must be solved so preparations for it may begin. He added that the purpose of his tour is to get things moving as far as the establishment of regional peace is concerned. He is also working to narrow differences in views between the parties to the conflict. He said he held talks in this regard with the UN secretary general and U.S. and Soviet officials. He pointed out that the idea of an international conference is no longer rejected by the United States.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, top Foreign Ministry officials, the Belgian ambassador to Amman, and the Jordanian ambassador in Brussels.

Syrian Interior Minister Continues Visit

Meets With Hasan

JN151553 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. During the meeting, they reviewed the close fraternal relations between the two countries and aspects of joint cooperation in the interests of the two peoples. The meeting was also attended by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Interior Minister Raja'i al- Dajani, and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Received by Al-Rifa'i

JN161145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met in his office today with Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash. Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani was present as well. The meeting's participants reviewed the latest developments in the region and ways to meet shared challenges in the interests of the two fraternal peoples and the Arab nation. They also discussed the close relations linking the two fraternal states.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN161720 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Al-Ramtha — Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the members of his delegation left Amman for Damascus today following a 4-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Jordanian Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani. During his stay, he met with Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He also held talks with Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani.

In a predeparture statement at the Al-Ramtha border post, Ghabbash said his talks with the interior minister and other Jordanian officials dealt with bolstering cooperation and developing the distinguished relations that exist between Jordan and Syria in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. He added that the two sides discussed questions of interest to both interior ministries and their various departments to boost their joint action to the required level in the service of citizens in the two fraternal countries. He said the trip enabled the delegation to become acquainted with efforts being made to develop and modernize methods to ensure public security and stability and combat crime. He added that the visit was also an opportunity to familiarize himself with the modern security centers established recently.

Raja'i al-Dajani noted that his talks with Ghabbash and his delegation were frank, and that the two parties tackled all issues of interest to citizens in the two fraternal countries. He noted that suitable solutions were reached on facilitating movement between the two states and that citizens of both countries will soon feel the positive effects of these discussions.

Gabbash and his party were seen off at the Al-Ramtha border post by Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani and a number of other officials.

UK Envoy Says Waite Still Held in West Beirut

NC170559 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] In a statement to AFP yesterday, British Ambassador to Lebanon John Gray said that, according to his information, Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite is still being detained in West Beirut. However, Gray added that he has no evidence as to when Waite would be released.

Further on Envoy's Remarks

NC170651 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces, has conveyed a message to British Ambassador John Gray for his government. The message dealt with recent security and political developments in Lebanon. Following this meeting, Ambassador Gray denied that he has any information about Anglican envoy Terry Waite. Gray said Waite is present [mawjud] somewhere in West Beirut, but he has no idea as to when he will be freed.

Security Incident Disrupts Camps Cease-Fire

NC161312 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 16 (AFP) — An elderly Palestinian was killed and a child wounded Thursday in the Shatila camp in southern Beirut in the first such incident since the Amal Shi'ite Militia agreed to a ceasefire last April 5, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (FDLP) said.

The FDLP said the Palestinians were casualties from a grenade thrown from the edge of the camp, where Amal forces and members of the mainly Shi'ite Sixth Brigade of the Lebanese Army have positions.

Amal said there had been a 15-minute clash Thursday between its militia and Palestinian fighters who tried to infiltrate towards Amal position from Shatila.

Fatah, the main component of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said automatic fire had been directed at the eastern side of the camp, but could give no further details.

The camp has been besieged by Amal since November 26, but food has been brought in after Syrian troops took up positions round the camp with the ceasefire. [passage omitted]

Renewed Clashes Reported

NC161320 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] There were renewed clashes between Palestinians manning positions in Al-Qurrayyah, Jinsnaya, and 'Ayn al-Dulb, and Amal personnel deployed in Baysur, Kafr Hatta, and Zighdraya before noon today. Both sides used artillery, rockets, and machine guns in the fighting.

Israelis Conduct Overflights After Position Hit

NC161204 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Security sources have just reported that a position manned jointly by the occupation forces and their agents in Sujud was subjected to a Katyusha attack this morning. The sources added that three rockets hit the post squarely. According to the same sources, Israeli helicopters flew over the Tayr Harma area between Al-Siddiqin and Kafra and combed the valleys for an hour.

Palestinian Group Claims Rocket Attack on Galilee

NC170701 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has claimed responsibility for firing a number of 107-mm rockets at the Galilee panhandle in northern Israel. According to a statement issued by the group, the attack was in retaliation for the recent Israeli air raids on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Liberation Front Claims Syrian Office Bomb Attack

NC160923 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] A spokesman for the Lebanese Liberation Front has announced his organization's responsibility for placing an explosive device in an office used by the Syrian intelligence service. The office is located on the first floor of a building housing a gasoline station in Al-Awza'i [in West Beirut]. The spokesman said the building belongs to Husayn Zu'aytar, who is close to the Syrian regime and works for Syrian intelligence. He noted that, in addition to material damage, some members of the office staff were wounded in the explosion, which occurred at 0410 today.

The Lebanese Liberation Front has previously said it will continue attacking Syrian posts until the last Syrian soldier leaves Lebanon.

Army, PSP To Establish 'Buffer Zone' on Hill 888

NC170755 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] During a meeting between Lebanese Army officers and PSP members on Hill 888 in the mountain area, it was agreed that a buffer zone will be established and that all gunmen will be withdrawn until Lebanese observers, accompanied by two Army soldiers and two PSP members, can be deployed there. They will be linked by telephone and will attempt to prevent any fighting or deterioration in security.

Despite these positive steps, attacks against the eastern areas and along the traditional combat lines of the southern suburb [of Beirut] and the mountain did not stop. Clashes involving the use of rockets and artillery took place along the Al-Tayyunah and Dar al-Kitab combat lines at 0145 today. Four shells fired from positions manned by Syrian Ba'th Party and Amal members in

West Beirut fell in the Badaru and Al-Barjawi areas last night. Clashes along the mountain's Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah axes turned violent at 2000 yesterday.

WAKH: Minister on Security, Dialogue With Syria
JN161131 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Doha, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Lebanese Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi has asserted that the implementation of the West Beirut security plan is improving continuously despite attempts by certain parties to obstruct it. He said some members of a group responsible for bombings have actually been arrested. He expressed hope that all those involved in such acts would be captured.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *Al-Rayah* today, Al-Rasi added that he believes the security plan that began in West Beirut should include the entire capital so the second step will be taken in East Beirut. Al-Rasi accused certain parties there of obstructing the return of state legitimacy, and urged the use of force to impose state authority following all the attempts to hold negotiations on this.

The Lebanese minister stressed that the dialogue with Damascus must continue, as any interruption would have negative repercussions on all the Lebanese people, represented by further economic deterioration.

Concluding his statement, Al-Rasi referred to the camps war, explaining that its continuation runs counter to the interests of the Palestinian people and question, as well as the interests of the Lebanese themselves.

Al-Asad Reportedly To Visit Libya After Moscow

JN170709 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Apr (WAM) — A Lebanese political source has stated that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will travel to Libya following his return from Moscow, which he will visit in the second half of April. In today's edition, *Al-Ittihad* cites a Lebanese political source as saying that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi invited Al-Asad to go to Libya during their telephone conversation last week.

Algerian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meets Palestinian Leaders

JN161903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1752 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is still in Damascus where he is continuing his contacts with the Syrian and Palestinian personalities. He met with President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister Faruq al- Shar' yesterday and with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning. Dr Ibrahimi also met separately today with some PNSF leaders: Khalid al-Fahum, 'Abd al- Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], 'Isam al-Qadi, Talal Naji, and 'Umar (?Dhiyab).

We have learned from 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar that the talks dealt with the current Palestinian dialogue in Algiers and that the Palestinian leaders here stressed their loyalty to the Tripoli document on restoring the PLO's unity, which was signed in Libya on 25 March. This document calls for severing Palestinian-Egyptian relations, abrogating the Amman agreement, and rejecting UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In addition to Al-Fahum, it was signed by George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, Ahmad Jibril, Samir Ghawshah, and the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

In a statement to our radio, Al-Fahum said President Hafiz al-Asad informed him as well as Ibrahimi that the gates to Damascus are open to all Palestinians without exception, including Yasir 'Arafat, if they abide by the Tripoli document. Al-Fahum added that he proposed that the organization send a senior delegation for talks with Syrian leaders. This delegation may comprise Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, provided he abides by the Tripoli document before then. However, Al-Fahum indicated unequivocally that anyone who participates in the PNC session in Algiers without being committed to the Tripoli document will find the gates to Damascus slammed in his face. Al-Fahum hoped that his brothers, the Palestinian leaders, will not make this mistake.

Al-Fahum, who praised the Syrian initiative, described his meeting with Ibrahimi as good. However, he said that holding the PNC outside the framework of the Tripoli document will not lead to the PLO's unity, but rather to further splits and divisions, not only within Palestinian ranks but also within each individual organization.

Regarding the camps in Beirut, Al-Fahum told us that the situation is now satisfactory, thanks to Syrian efforts. Fadl Shururu, member of the Palestinian delegation to the camps, told our radio that Vice President Khaddam received the delegation members last night and discussed with them the results of the delegation's contacts and efforts in Beirut. Khaddam praised the progress made toward resolving the problem of the Beirut camps as indicated by a comprehensive cease- fire, the evacuation of the wounded, and the entry of food and medical supplies. Shururu added that the talks also dealt with the way to follow up the Syrian initiative on the camps and the need to continue efforts to restore normal relations between the Palestinian camps and neighboring areas. He thanked Syria for its initiative and for the important role played by Syrian observers in implementing the accord.

In another development, President al-Asad met today with YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid from the PDRY accompanied by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and Central Committee Member Qa'id Muhammad Salih. He hosted a luncheon in their honor in the presence of senior Syrian officials. Views were exchanged on the basic topics under discussion. The Yemeni delegation then left Damascus. Dr Ibrahimi is expected to leave Damascus tomorrow morning.

Meets Al-Sa'iqah Leader

JN161815 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] During a meeting with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi in Damascus, Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards — Al-Sa'iqah Forces, said the Al-Sa'iqah organization is very eager to achieve Palestinian national unity on militant anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist bases. Comrade al-Qadi had high praise for the Tripoli political and organizational document and expressed the Al-Sa'iqah forces' approval. The talks centered on the situation in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

YSP's Al-Bid Pays Visit of 'Several Hours'

Makes Predeparture Statement

JN161915 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpts] YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a brief visit to Syria that lasted several hours. [passage omitted]

'Ali Salim al-Bid made a predeparture statement in which he said: During our stay in Damascus we met with brother struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. We had the opportunity to hold brotherly consultations and exchange views regarding bilateral and Arab issues in the service of promoting and bolstering ties between the YSP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the governments of our two fraternal countries, and the achievement of Arab solidarity. He added: We agreed that joint efforts to achieve Arab solidarity hostile to imperialism,

Zionism, and their underlings were both necessary and deserving of greater strength.

Al-Bid added: While leaving fraternal Syria, we thank brother struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and our brothers in Syria for a warm, fraternal welcome.

Concluding his statement, Al-Bid reaffirmed Yemen's constant stand supporting Syria in confronting imperialist and Zionist plots.

Concludes Visit

JN161716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a brief visit to Syria lasting several hours. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; a number of officials in the Ba'th Party National Command; the PDRY ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Al-Bid arrived in Damascus this morning and was welcomed at the airport by Comrades al-Ahmar and Al-Shar', the PDRY ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Al-Asad Confers With PDRY Officials 16 Apr

JN161435 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid, PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Central Committee Secretary (Salim Gir), and Central Committee Member Qa'id Muhammad Salih. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; and Muhammad 'Abdu Shatfah, the PDRY ambassador in Damascus, also attended. The talks focused on the regional situation, Arab developments, and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Ba'th Party's Qaddah Meets Bulgaria's Pavlov

JN161732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member and head of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society, and his delegation this morning. During the meeting, the two officials reviewed the friendly, developed relations between the two friendly parties, governments, and peoples — ties whose foundations were established thanks to the wise policy of Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party. These bonds derived their legality from the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries.

The assistant regional secretary reviewed for the guest delegation the most recent political developments in the Arab world and our country's principled, constant stand under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Comrade Pavlov and his delegation expressed admiration for the great achievements of the victorious Ba'thist march under President al-Asad and his wise and courageous policy.

Nicaraguan Parliamentary Team Arrives

JN160940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus — A Nicaraguan parliamentary delegation, led by Rogelio Ramirez, chairman of the Nicaraguan National Assembly legislative affairs committee, and comprising Dr (Reynaldo Bayan), chairman of the Nicaraguan National Assembly foreign affairs committee, arrived in Damascus yesterday evening at the invitation of People's Assembly on an official visit to Syria of several days. During the visit the delegation will meet with a number of party and state officials and will hold parliamentary talks at the People's Assembly.

Upon arrival in Damascus, Rogelio said the delegation's visit to Syria aims to consolidate bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. He also hailed Syria's militant stand under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism.

Received by Al-Zu'bi

JN161713 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received a Nicaraguan parliamentary delegation this morning led by Rogelio Ramirez, chairman of the Nicaraguan National Assembly Legislative Affairs Committee, which is currently visiting the country. Ramirez conveyed a written message from the Nicaraguan National Assembly president with greetings and congratulations on Evacuation Day and affirming Nicaragua's support for Syria's just struggle against Israel, U.S. imperialism, and international Zionism. The message also affirms the importance of entrenching relations between the two friendly states.

The People's Assembly speaker welcomed the delegation and reviewed the most important issues in the Arab world and the positions taken on them. He decalred that the Syrian people, under President Hafiz al-Asad, are determined to continue their struggle with and confrontation of all forms of hegemony and control by U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and their aides in the region until our people achieve victory and their objectives of progress and liberation.

Ramirez declared that Nicaragua is opposed to Israel's occupation of Arab territory, including the Golan Heights, and that it

firmly supports the Palestinian people's struggle to achieve their right to self-determination and the establishement of their own independent state.

The guest delegation and its leader praised the Syrian people's liberal and progressive struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes in the Middle East.

Shamir Assesses Shultz Soviet Emigration Talks
TA170552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by program moderator David Grossman in the studio and Gid'on Remez with the prime minister in his residence — live]

[Text] [Grossman] Good morning, Mr Shamir.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Grossman] Since it is the Passover holiday, perhaps we should begin with some good tidings about emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. The U.S. secretary of state has returned from his visit there, and my question is whether you have already got wind of his achievements with respect to the immigration of Jews or the refuseniks?

[Shamir] We have not yet received a full report, but from what we have heard in the media it seems that the time for good tidings and encouraging signs has not yet come. A very limited number of exit permits have been issued to refuseniks, but things like that do not mark a change in the Soviet Union's policy toward the emigration of Jews, as these are merely the crumbs or possibly some advance payment to influence the atmosphere. But certainly they do not at all signify the change we have been expecting and looking forward to.

[Remez] Mr Shamir, if indeed it is true that 25 refuseniks will, as per the reports, really be allowed to leave, will this be sufficient proof that the pledges given by the Americans that the free exit of Jews constituting a precondition for any rapprochement with the Soviets, which the Soviets are so interested in, is really being fulfilled?

[Shamir] Obviously not. Neither 25 or even 250 are the answer. What we are demanding, or rather what the Jewish people are demanding, is granting the Soviet Jews full freedom to leave the Soviet Union. Our little addition is that they should continue to immigrate to Israel. I do not know whether any precondition was mentioned in the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, although I presume not. At any rate, this is not part of the negotiations on arms limitation. It belongs to a different area of problems, or what is termed in the United States human rights. However, they have evidently not reached the point of mentioning this yet. We can recall some years, for example during the 1970's, when there were no direct negotiations on this issue, but still we saw that substantially more significant numbers — actually tens of thousands — left. We prefer that state of affairs to the existing situation of negotiations.

[Remez] Another outcome of the possible rapprochement between the blocs is the opportunity for Soviet-Israeli relations to improve. Have we received a report from Mr Shultz, or even before him from Mrs Thatcher, regarding the Soviet thinking on the matter, beyond what they reported to us directly in the latest contacts?

[Shamir] What we have heard so far is merely an indication of direction, inclinations, but nothing substantive. After all, Israel's conditions are very clear: An improvement of ties has only one, or rather two, manifestations — namely, normal diplomatic relations with Israel and the right of free exit from the Soviet Union to its Jews. However, no serious change has occurred in either sphere.

[Grossman] Sir, a few days ago Shim'on Peres completed his European tour and you exchanged several harsh remarks regarding the international conference, after which you held a reconciliation meeting of sorts. To what extent can you cooperate, and can such a vulnerable government continue to function effectively?

[Shamir] Your division of the progression of events into the harsh exchanges and the reconciliatory meeting does not adequately describe the situation. The decisive fact is that there are differences of opinion between us on the subject of the international conference. No substantial change has occurred with respect to everything else, and the cabinet can operate in accordance with its basic guidelines, which were agreed upon by the two partners. Insofar as the international conference is concerned, it was not mentioned in the basic guidelines, and the differences of opinion revolve around this. This is indeed the stumbling block on the road to normal joint functioning of this government, which we will, with time, have to overcome and resolve.

[Remez] The Labor Party Young Guard argued yesterday that the Likud and you are actually the violators of the basic guidelines in blocking progress toward peace, mentioned in those very guidelines. Does it appear that despite these differences the cabinet can operate and decide on a long-term policy?

[Shamir] The cabinet's policy is the one stipulated in the basic guidelines. If anyone wants to provide a different interpretation of this, then he has no idea what the guidelines are all about. I believe the young men who wrote this have not even properly read the basic guidelines of this government. I declare and emphasize that as far as the government's basic guidelines are concerned, there is no problem or difficulty regarding the normal functioning of the cabinet and in maintaining cooperation among its components. At the same time, it should be noted the cabinet continues to operate properly in all the other spheres over which there is no fundamental difference of opinion.

[Remez] But it seems that even on such seemingly simple technical matters as the appointment of an ambassador to the United States, which is so important now, it is impossible to make any progress.

[Shamir] The issue of the appointment of an ambassador to the United States is a very serious matter, as it has always been. This appointment should be, and is, based on a consensus between the prime minister and the foreign minister, and there is no other way such an appointment can be decided upon. I presume we will find a solution soon.

[Remez] Some people maintain that in view of the boost to your leadership in the Herut following the latest party convention, it is personally convenient for you to call early elections and not put them off to a later date. What is your prediction for the life expectancy of the existing coalition, under the prevailing con-

ditions, or would you say that it is the other party that is actually trying to advance the elections?

[Shamir] Look, all the predictions linking assessments and certain resolutions concerning the continued existence of the cabinet to internal partisan matters are totally unfounded and have no basis in reality. The partisan issue is a matter in itself, but it cannot determine or affect our positions regarding Israel's foreign policy or the continuation or collapse of the cabinet. My personal view, and the Likud's opinion, is that the national unity government should continue, as this is important — vital — for the interests of the state and the people. The government should continue to serve until the end of its term — namely until November 1988. We see no reason why the cabinet should be disbanded, nor are we doing anything to bring about such a move. We are convinced that the majority of the people of Israel share our view.

[Remez] If this is indeed so, another test for the cabinet will come in the form of Mr Peres' fulfillment of his promise to present it, in a few weeks or months, with concrete proposals for the continuation of the peace process.

[Shamir] When the cabinet receives the proposals, it will discuss them and reach a decision.

[Remez] Mr Shamir, do the scandals that continually crop up and gain momentum not show that a certain dam has burst and that this could detrimentally affect the public's trust in those defense or security-related institutions whose credibility was never doubted or challenged in years?

[Shamir] This phenomenon is not desirable or positive. All these revelations, and even more the overrated exposure they get, are negative. However, one should remember that first of all, we are living in certain times in which it is difficult to protect state secrets that by right should have been kept secret. On the other hand, there is a certain passion, I would say, to blow everything out of its true proportion. Regarding the latest affair, which has captured many a newspaper headline and page, for instance, I do not understand and see no reason why it should provoke so much interest or desire to dissect and probe. This has to do with a legal process and it will end either by way of a legal process or another form of examination, as required.

[Remez] Is it true, as we heard from you last night, that the security services acted completely appropriately in this affair? If this is indeed so, does the exaggeration of the story not stem from the actual attempt to black out these affairs and impose a veil of secrecy on them, creating the impression that there is indeed something to hide?

[Shamir] Whether or not there is anything to hide has nothing to do with it; some things in this country, including the operations of the security services, have always been kept secret, irrespective of whether there was or was not anything to hide. This has been the procedure and the rule, which has proved itself valuable throughout the years. However, lately, for some reason, it has become difficult to observe this practice, but this does not indicate anything about the propriety, or lack thereof, of the security services operations. If in this affair, for example, it turns out that something was out of line, this will be examined and the conclusions will be drawn.

[Grossman] Mr Shamir, last week we saw yet another outburst of disquiet in the various cities in the territories. We again saw demonstrations and acts of violence, resulting in reaction and counterreaction by Jews and Arabs. Is there any way at all to end this cycle of violence?

[Shamir] These waves come from time to time, as we have seen over the last few years, and just as they mount, they subsequently subside and calm down. I think this will happen this time as well. Several elements — both in Israel, but more so abroad — have been evincing the desire to heat up the tension and increase the rioting. This has been linked by some to the upcoming meeting of the PNC. However, I am convinced that our security forces' activity will put an end to these waves, too.

[Grossman] Thank you very much, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and thanks as well to our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

[Shamir] Shalom.

FRG Science Minister Continues Official Visit

Meets With Shamir

TA151835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Egypt restricts scientific and cultural cooperation with Israel, and also personal contacts between the Egyptian and Israeli peoples. At a meeting with the West German minister for science, Heinz Riesenhuber, Shamir said if thousands of Egyptians and Israelis were to meet, this would have a positive effect on the attitude of other Arab countries to hold contacts with Israel.

Shamir and Riesenhuber said the scientific cooperation between Israel and West Germany is close and fruitful, and President Hayim Herzog's visit to the Federal Republic had a profound and positive influence.

Confers With Peres

TA161434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Israel and Germany have begun deliberations on the supply of a nuclear power station, a new and particularly safe type that has been developed in Germany. This was reported by Gid'on Pat, the science and development minister, at the end of talks held with Heinz Reisenhuber, the West German research and technology minister. He added that in a joint talk with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, the latter raised the possibility of declaring the site designated for the reactor, in the Shivta area in the Negev, as an extraterritorial zone [shetah exterritoriali], thus removing, in Peres' opinion, the objection to selling nuclear technology to Israel because it is not a signatory to the nuclear non-prediction treaty. According to Peres' proposal, it will thus be possible to maintain supervision over the nuclear facility, as

required by the treaty, in the area that will be taken out of Israli sovereignty.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that Minister Riesenhuber refrained from expressing an opinion on the possibility of selling a reactor to Israel. He only noted that the type of the reactor developed and experimented with in Germany is characterized by maximum guarantees against failures and radiation leaks, as well as by a modular structure that makes it possible to adjust the reactor size to the particular area.

Peres Gives Version of Iran Deal for U.S. Report

TA161024 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Apr 87 p 4

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] As part of the preparations for handing over the material on the Iran arms deal affair, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres conveyed the details known to him to the team responsible for collecting the material.

Major General (Reserves) Refa'el Vardi met with Peres in his office and heard his version of the contacts with the United States on this affair.

Within a few days Israel will transmit to the United States the full report on the bank account transactions carried out in the arms deal, and later will submit the Israeli version of the chain of events from the beginning of the affair to its end.

Sources Say U.S. Thwarted Honduran Plane Deal

TA161009 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Apr 87 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Amnon Dankner from the United States]

[Text] Washington — Israeli sources in Washington said yesterday they believe the United States was behind the decision by the Honduran Government not to purchase Kfir planes from Israel.

In the past few months Israel conducted negotiations with Honduras and the United States on the sale of Kfir planes to Honduras. A large part of the purchase was to have been made with U.S. money.

This week, however, the Honduran Government announced that it had decided to purchase 24 U.S. F-5E planes instead of the Kfir fighters. Israeli sources in Washington discounted the remarks by a Honduran Air Force man, who claimed tha the decision not to purchase the Kfir planes was based on "technical details." The sources believe that the United States, which is the main source for financing the modernization of the Honduran Air Force, pressured the Honduran Government to turn down the idea of purchasing Kfir planes from Israel. The sources said that "this could be one of the signs of a certain deterioration in Israel-U.S. relations, resulting from the recent affairs."

The Honduran Air Force currently has only 12 old Super Mystere planes which Honduras purchased in Israel.

MA'ARIV Urges Lavi Cancellation, Alternatives

[Editorial Report] Tel Aviv *Ma'ariv* in Hebrew on 13 April publishes an article by Uri Shahar on pp B4 and B5 elaborating on the original objectives of the Lavi project and explaining why this project should be stopped immediately and what should replace it.

Shahar points to the "cease-fire" currently prevailing on this issue as a result of the cabinet's decision not to cut the defense budget, stating that even given the current size of the defense budget, with the Lavi's large share in it, "the continuation of this project will harm security due to the lack of parallel ability to balance the military power buildup in view of the military threat developing in the Middle East." Continued investment in the Lavi involves neglecting the need to adjust military power to future operational requirements, and a country without safety margins, even narrow ones, "is a country which is gambling on its security." According to defense establishment leaders two of the components of military power, the IDF and the military industries, have already been damaged.

The maxim "quality versus quantity" has remained the deciding factor in the IDF's ability to cope with Arab armies; namely, to maintain an edge Israel needs to continue to invest in both men and technology. Shahar notes that: A. "The investment in Lavi technology has harmed the technologies of numerous military projects (the estimate is that there are between 100 to 200 such projects)" proven by canceled investments in development, research, and procurement. B. "The investment in the quality of manpower in the IDF has decreased from the viewpoint of cuts in training," and this also affects motivation.

In view of the above, Shahar argues, the Lavi will not only not contribute to security in the coming decade, at least, but "may even increase the daring of elements in the Arab countries who believe that a solution to the conflict is possible only through war." It is absolutely necessary to examine this project anew, in light of the original goals and in view of the expectations it is slated to fulfill. Shahar here briefly relates the decision on developing this plan, stating that changes have since occurred in the Arab armies and in the Middle East battlefield. The basic concept under which this project was conceived relied on the lessons of the 1973 Yom Kippur War, on the one hand, and on the other, on an assessment of the future operational situation, as well as could be projected at the end of the 1970's. As a result, "if the Lavi project is completed, in the 2d decade of the 2000's Israel will find itself with a weapon system that was basically planned on the basis of lessons from a war that took place about 40 years earlier, and is dependent on a technological situation assessment made about 30 years earlier. This carries heavy implications, mainly from the operational point of view." It is then doubtful whether the Lavi will meet the operational needs for which it was planned.

Shahar goes on to describe the six goals set for the Lavi and how the chance for achieving them decreases as time goes by:

A. Achievement of independence in producing a major weapon system, independent of a foreign country: This goal is unattainable since most of the engine is slated to be produced in the United States, and there are 150 contracts for parts that have been signed with overseas elements.

B. Achieving a relative qualitative edge that would be a surprise factor in the battlefield: The plane's avionics, computer software, performance, and limitations were supposed to be classified. However, under the constraints that emerged almost from the very beginning "Israel will increasingly lose its ability to keep these things classified, thus losing the surprise factor."

C. Attaining a weapon system with such advantages as to make some of the NATO countries, perhaps even the United States, purchase the plane for their air forces: Such a goal is construed a threat by foreign industries and their governments, and, with the Lavi's similarity in performance to the F-16, "it is unreasonable to assume that the United States will approve its exports to Third World countries (when a large number of its components are coproduced with U.S. companies.)"

D. A combined technological-industrial-social goal: The assumption was that the Lavi will introduce Israel to a new technological era, promote its industry and increase its knowledge, and that this should have an impact on Israel's society and on employment. Shahar notes that this is the single goal that was partially achieved: "The technologies have been acquired; the knowledge obtained and absorbed; and the development of computers mainly completed. What was achieved will not go down the drain even if the Lavi project is canceled." Nevertheless, large investments in many other systems have been prevented as a result, and the question is whether Israel's technological progress could not have been greater had we invested in dozens of small projects that could be more easily implemented. An answer to this question has value at least for the future.

E. Getting closer to economic independence: The Lavi was supposed to be a cheap plane to be sold abroad in large quantities, but with a high price, over $50 million, and with the chances of exports decreasing "the Lavi is keeping economic independence away rather than drawing it closer."

F. Decreasing political dependence: If the above goals were attainable, the Lavi could have contributed to achieving this goal. Purchasing planes from the United States does not lessen political dependence, but because the export of planes is a permanent U.S. interest this paradoxically allows Israel to have "greater freedom of political maneuvering" even if there are periods of "reassessment", as we have experienced in the past.

A freeze on exporting U.S. planes would an impact on the U.S. market and none on the Israeli, whereas a freeze of the Lavi contracts with U.S. companies will have grave implications for the Israeli market, thus increasing the political dependence.

Furthermore, "the most senior elements in the defense establishment say that if, under present circumstances, they had to decide again on whether to begin the Lavi project they would refrain from doing so." It is possible to manage without the Lavi militarily, and it is unrealistic to get the investments for the Lavi from the defense budget, which, nevertheless is boosted by U.S. military aid.

One of the obstacles to objectively assessing this project is "the point of no-return" argument. There are many practical examples in the world when even more expensive projects than the Lavi were stopped. Stopping the project today would be much less grave economically, than stopping it in the future. Shahar gives figures of how many people are expected to work in the Lavi project, noting that these figures are not high, and explaining that most of those employed in development are destined to lose their employment within the next 2 years even if the project continues. In addition, at that future point the possibility that the aircraft and other military industries will absorb the dismissed will be limited since the defense establishment will be unable to invest in projects additional to the Lavi. In short, "if the assessment is that there is no certainty that it will be possible to shoulder the cost of the project, it is important that we decrease the damage by canceling it soon. Each month of delaying this cancellation costs the State of Israel about $46 million and enhances the complications and the future social and human price." Shahar also discounts the threat of emigration from Israel by the workers involved in this project, stating that the Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI] prepared alternative places of employment for quite a number of them, that others have high national motivation and will understand the reasons for the cancellation, and that even that handful of workers who will consider emigration may have second thoughts in view of the saturation of industry markets abroad.

Another aspect Shahar discusses is the connection between the Lavi and elections in Israel. It may not be far-fetched to believe that the ballot the IAI workers will cast on election day will be affected by a negative decision on the future of the Lavi, thus "it would not be exaggerated to assume that this will have an effect on the decision-making process in the political system." This consideration should not, however, interfere with a responsible, national outlook. Minister Arens, who concentrates on the technological-industrial aspects of the project only continues to support it, but it is no wonder that Minister Weizman, the initiator of the original Lavi project, noticed, at an early stage, the discrepancy between its contribution to direct security and its contribution to industry and indirect security, and is vehemently opposed to continuing it. The decision to discontinue the project is clearly more difficult than to start it, but it would be easier if made by the major components of the present national unity government. "Because of a decision to cancel it as a weapon system the Lavi must not turn into a weapon in the next and following election campaigns." [Play on the words "system" and "campaign", both "ma'arekhet" in Hebrew]

Other considerations arising with regard to a decision on the Lavi are the fact that several U.S. congressmen have already quietly warned that calling the project off will severely damage their political status and influence in Congress. Also, canceling contracts with U.S. companies, involving $200 million in compensation, will cause political friction "especially when we will demand that this compensation be paid by the U.S. Government and not from the aid budget for Israel." However, Shahar emphasizes that these weighty considerations are secondary and far outweighed by all the other arguments.

Shahar goes on to discuss what would replace the Lavi, which is a relatively simpler problem than a decision on canceling it, stating that rather than talking in terms of another plane we should talk of an alternative in wide terms, meaning "which weapon systems should be introduced into the IDF to carry out the tasks designated for the Lavi, on condition that their contribution to long-range direct and indirect security does not impair their ability to contribute to short-range direct security." Such an analysis cannot be made in the press, but the main components of such an alternative should include the following assumptions:

A. The quantity of planes and interrelation between their various types in the future should dictate the quantity of planes this alternative will include.

B. The alternative may include various systems, not only aircraft, which will, taken together, make the maximum contribution to the overall military power.

C. If a plane is chosen as part of this wide alternative, it would be advisable to purchase some of the desirable quantity at once and "off the shelf" to maintain the safety margins, and to produce the rest in Israel as soon as possible to minimize employment problems in the IAI.

D. The U.S. Government should undertake to continue to approve the conversion of $300 million to shekels, most of them to be used for other, small security projects.

E. It would be legitimate to demand that the United States produce in Israel larger quantities than necessary for the Israeli Air Force [IAF] and export the rest, exclusively or jointly, to the United States and its allies.

F. It would be legitimate to demand that the United States encourage military imports from Israel to the United States, particularly in view of U.S. pressure on Israel to decrease its activity in South Africa.

If a mistake is made, Shahar notes, and the alternative is narrowed down to focus on aircraft only, then the choice is between two planes that represent two different realities from the present and until the 2d decade of the 2000's: the Lavi and the F-16. The Lavi's advantages, if proven, will become apparent in a period of between 7 to 30 years from today, bearing in mind that a plane's lifespan is 20 to 30 years. Namely, "in the mid-1990's, when Israel also needs a more advanced plane than it possesses today, it will be unable to purchase it since all funds go to the Lavi, not to mention the fact that, for the same reason, Israel will be unable to develop or procure armaments for this plane, thus losing the surprise effect in the battlefield." On the other hand, "the clear advantages of the F-16, besides its both excellent and proven performance, lie in its immediate introduction to operational service and in the direct contribution this makes to security and deterrance." The other advantages are that the budgetary framework will allow the purchase, in the mid-1990's, of more advanced planes than those in service today, and that the IAF and IDF in general will be richer with various sophisticated arms that will be used in the F-16. Shahar concludes that "the main edge of the F-16 in the 2d decade of the 2000's will be the ability to remove it from use more easily than the Lavi (who will kick the Lavi out just a few years after its massively expensive introduction to operational service)."

In short, according to Shahar a correct and responsible view of future security needs should lead to a correct and responsible decision on the Lavi at present, and will help keep the balance between the Arabs and Israel.

LIBYA

Tripoli Solidarity Conference Proceedings Continue

JANA Covers Opening Session

LD150901 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This evening in the Producers' Hall in Tripoli the sessions of the first international meeting for peace has started. It is convened on the first anniversary of the Libyan Arab people's confrontation of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression in Al-Tayr month [April] of last year and was aimed at the person of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his family.

Taking part in this meeting are delegations from world peace movements' organisations from states related to the aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah — Canada, American, Britain and Ireland.

More than 200 delegations came to attend this meeting and to confirm their solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyahand to renew their condemnation of the U.S. aggression and the condemnation of their people of the policy of terrorising nation pursued by the U.S. Administration under Reagan.

Dr Rajab Abu Dabbus, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Orientation addressed the conference pointing out to the use of the most sophisticated war machine by the Reagan Administration, in conjunction with Britain, in the aborted aggression against the people of Great Jamahiryah.

He asserted that the effects of aggression showed the lies of the American Administration that the raids were directed against terrorist targets and bases, for the victims were civilians and innocents as there were no terrorist targets or bases in Great Jamahiryah as claimed by the USA Administration. And he asked what has the house of the Leader of the Revolution or his life and that of members of family got to do with terrorist targets.

The secretary refuted the excuse of inaccuracy used by the administration to justify the bombing of the civilians pointing to the sophisticated technology in the possession of the Americans to avert such mistakes and therefore the choice of the targets was deliberate.

Dr Abu Dabbus pointed out that there is a unanimous belief even amongst those involved in the acts of terrorism that the leader of the revolution had no connection or involvement in the acts of terrorism alleged by the Reagan Administration. He asserted that if America had any evidence or the slightest of it it would have provided it to the world to see. America failed badly to submit any kind of evidence to substantiate its vicious claims.

Dr Abu Dabbus stressed that evidence showed that Libya was not connected in any way to the bombing of the discotheque in Berlin nor to the hijacking of the American Pan Am jet which was taken to Beirut and made an American magazine feeling sorry [as received] that Libya was not involved.

He pointed to a report by the *Sunday Telegraph* on 12/1/87 revealed that the American Administration provided misleading information and reports to the British government on Libyan plans to carry out terrorist attacks. This shows the innocence of the Libyan revolution of such acts.

Dr Abu Dabbus made clear that there was pre planned schemes aimed at slandering Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, aimed at convincing the U.S. and Western European peoples for the need for an armed aggression against Libya.

He pointed to the economic sanctions on Libya and American pressures on its allies in which it used all pressures on them to make them accept hollow allegations and lies against Jamahiriyah.

He cited examples of [words indistinct] within the American society and acts of violence by groups in Europe whose roots and executors were there before the birth of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He said that colonial and imperialist circles followed a cinema-like movies in fabricating allegations of terrorism to embroil the Libyan leader in those acts which were in fact of the mere creation of the imperialists themselves. [sentence as received]

He pointed out that researchers, university lecturers and intellectuals from America and Europe asserted in papers they submitted to the [word indistinct] conference on terrorism that Western intelligence were responsible for the terrorist acts for which they accused Libya for and that the Hindawi attempt is a case in point. [sentence as received]

He added that it is not surprising that the Western media made the victims and portray them as the terrorists considering that the Arabs are the victims of Zionist occupation and aggression on the sovereignty and economies, and Arabs suffered from weak mini states created by colonialism and as soon as Arab awareness becomes evident against this situation the West resorts to descriptions of terrorism against the Arabs in general and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as a Muslim fanatic who wants to destroy the West and sponsor terrorism. [sentence as received]

Dr Abu Dabbus cited many publications written by journalists and writers linked to Western intelligence aimed at creating the atmosphere for their societies hatred of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He said that books such as "The Fifth Knight" and that written by the head of the French intelligence are case in point.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture and Revolutionary Orientation pointed out that since 1981 the file of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi became a permanent item on the daily agenda of Reagan and the American National Security Council evolving around one aim to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi through assassination.

He made clear that a secret group to assassinate Colonel Mu'am-

mar al-Qadhdhafi was set up under the aegis of the head of the CIA William Casey besides successive attempts to invade Libya in conjunction with Egyptian forces as well as commandos attacks on the residence of the leader in Tripoli and they even thought seriously of using sea-land Tomahawk missile against the house of the leader.

Then the American administration resorted to ordering the F111s to attack the leader's residence.

Dr Abu Dabbus pointed out that the five year secret plans by the U.S. Administration to eliminate the leader were foiled and failed although they claimed many innocent children, women and eldery and the destruction of their house [as received].

Dr Ali al-Hudayri, the member of the People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau addressed the conference.

He cited in details a chronology of American attempts, provocations and hostilities against the Libyan Arab people and their historical revolution including political and economic blockade against Libya in a bid to play down its leading and effective role in support of the cause of freedom the world over.

He pointed to the closure of the People's Bureau in Washington just after five months from Reagan's coming to power in the United States then to the various violations by American warplanes of Libyan national air-space and American fleets the Libyan national territorial waters besides various covert attempts by the American Administration and CIA to carry out operations against national security and sovereignty of Libya and its historical leadership as well as tarnish the prestige of the Libyan revolution. [sentence as received]

Dr al-Hudayri recalled the expulsion of Libyan Arab students and their deprivation of continuing their studies in the U.S.A., the ban on American oil companies and experts to work in Libya and other terrorist political, economic and military acts against the Libyan Arab people and their colossal civilized achievements in various fields thanks to the great Al-Fatih revolution and that the same acts continue today against the people of Jamahiriyah.

Dr. al-Hudayri made clear that the whole world stood by great [words indistinct] condemned the American aggression which did not achieve any of its goals and showed the bankruptcy of the U.S. Administration. He said the victory of the people of great Jamahiriyah at Arab and international levels showed that the leader of the revolution was not alone in his small house nor in his bigger house — greater Arab Homeland or the house of the world where his revolutionary thinking and stance are effecting great changes.

He said America failed to bring down great revolution and the role of its leader on Arab, African and international levels. He declared that the United States, after it failed in all its hostile attempts, should seriously think of adopting new policy based on respect to people's will and orientations and we say to them "Great Jamahiriyah will resist with revolutionary force until it forces aggressors to respect the rights, independence and the sovereignty of others and refrain from conducting official terrorism against small nations".

The delegate of American red Indians addressed the conference affirming the solidarity of the red Indian people in the United States with the people of Great Jamahiriyah and its leader in their daring defiance to American aggression and plots.

He [words indistinct] that this aggression was part of a series of continuous American terrorism and conspiracies which show the inherent terroristic attitude of U.S. imperialists.

In [words indistinct] to the sufferings of the red Indians since the coming of the white man to America of imperialist invaders as the natives were killed and Africans were enslaved.

He reaffirmed the solidarity and sympathies of the American people with the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He said that whilst the first anniversary of the victory of Great Jamahiriyah over American aggression is celebrated tonight there are more than 10,000 Americans who are going out in a massive demonstrations outside the White House in Washington in solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyah and peace everywhere in the world.

Caven Brown [name as received] from Britain addressed the conference expressing deploration and condemnation by the American people of American barbaric aggression with the connivance of the government of Britain against the Libyan Arab people last year. He said in the aftermath of aggression I was sent by British parliamentary committee to Great Jamahiriyah to express sympathy and solidarity of the British people with the Libyan Arab people.

The delegate of British women association addressed the conference condemning the complicity of Britain in the American terroristic aggression against the life of the leader of the revolution and innocent Libyan people and said that the British Government's decision to allow the American bases to be used in the aggression was an irresponsible act.

She pointed to the massive demonstrations organised by British people in the aftermath of aggression in support of the people of Jamahiriyah and that the demonstrations are expanding more than ever in the history of Britain due to the threat posed by the presence of American bases in Britain.

Mr David Langer, the representative of the national committee for American peace movements read out the speech of American peace movements' delegation. He said that the delegation of peace movements coming from the country which carried out aggression are here to assert the American peoples' condemnation and abhorance at the Reagan Administrations' act of aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah. We are here to reaffirm the support of American people for world peace-loving forces.

Mr Afdhal Shah, the president of the British-Libyan friendship society addressed the conference reaffirming British peoples' support and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against the American aggression and pointed to the massive peace marches and demonstrations which overwhelmed Britain and in the aftermath of aggression and lasted for days. He called on the American people to get rid of the Reagan Administration which carried out aggression and caused tragedies everywhere in the

world. Then a delegate from Galvin University in Canada addressed the conference reaffirming the support of the Caribbean people for the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He said we declare our sympathy and support for the peace and freedom loving Libyan Arab people.

At the end of speeches the participants watched the documentary exposing the aborted U.S.-NATO barbaric aggression carried out by American warplanes and the criminal and barbaric effects it left behind amongst women, children and elderly people as well as the house of the leader and his family.

JANA Covers 15 Apr Deliberations

LD152239 Tripoli JANA in English 1909 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning, the international conference for solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyah organised by the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and its central issue — Palestine — resumed its session in Tripoli. Participants reviewed a working paper presented from the international conference on the series of aggressive policies pursued by the U.S. Administration against the people of Great Jamahiriyah that began in 1972.

The delegations during their discussions on the working paper and listening to its contents with regards to U.S. provocations and crimes against the Libyan Arab people, declared their condemnation of such terrorist practices and their full denounciation for them.

Iranian Official Speaks at Ceremony

NC160807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] A ceremony was held in Libya on the first anniversary of the United States' savage military aggression against Libya, and it was attended by Mr Sheykh ol-Eslam, our country's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, and a number of other Foreign Ministry officials.

In his speech at the ceremony, our deputy foreign minister condemned the U.S. aggression and referred to the United States' hostility against Muslim and freedom-seeking nations. He said: With solidarity and unity, Muslim and anti-imperialist nations should resist these plots; through their harmony, they should bring about the defeat and contempt of the big powers, especially of the United States.

Sukharev Reiterates Solidarity

LD151347 Tripoli JANA in English 1135 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Soviet Union declared, once again, its solidarity with the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and its strong condemnation for the conspiracies plotted against the Libyan Arab people.

Mr Sukharev [words indistinct] of the Soviet Foreign Ministry spelled out that the colonial and imperialist forces are trying to manipulate the conflict in Chad to further counter causes for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement given today, he said: 'In other words, starting from southern Libya, they are trying to achieve what the United States couldn't have done in the north during its direct assault on the Libyan Arab people, last year. [no closing quotation marks received]

He added that the Western governments are aiming to fuel the conflict in Chad to fulfil their own political goals. This would drastically inflame the situation in the region.

He said: 'The Soviet Union (?considers) as unacceptable the interfering of imperialism in the regional conflicts, with the intent to increase the tension around a sovereign state. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Sukharev Addresses Meeting

LD152224 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Speech by Aleksandr Sukharev, leader of the Soviet delegation to the 15 April international conference on solidarity with the Libyan people in Tripoli — live, in Russian, fading into Arabic translation]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman of the conference, friends: Allow me in the name of the Soviet participants, members of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, and in the name of the widest mass circles in our country to salute the representatives of the antiimperialist forces, the progressive forces, the peace-loving forces, and the parties and organizations which are taking part in this conference. Our delegation takes this golden opportunity to convey friendly and combat greeting to the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Friends, our world is currently living through a decisive turning point. The question of war and peace is the most acute issue facing this world. The struggle for peace and against war has been extended to unprecedented limits. Millions of people are joining this struggle. We, the representatives of Soviet public opinion, arrived in Tripoli to express anew the Soviet people's aspirations for peace throughout the world, and for the struggle against war and aggression, and to express anew our solidarity with the freedom-loving people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Soviet people, together with the entire progressive public opinion in the world, expressed their deep condemnation when they learned of the U.S. aggression against the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah, which is a member-state of the United Nations. [passage omitted]

The barbaric act of piracy against the Libyan Jamahiriyah was a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. World public opinion witnessed yet again the United States using all the means at its disposal to achieve its objectives and realize its empire-building ambitions. It uses means of international terrorism. U.S. imperialism, which pur-

sues a new policy of hegemony, ignores international life [as heard] and tries to interfere in the internal affairs of people and countries.

It is well known that Washington pursues a policy of hegemony vis-a-vis the countries which it does not like. The Americans try to change political facts, accusing such countries of practicing terrorism. This is the case now in the Middle East and in the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel. We know that the central issue in this conflict is the Palestinian question. The United States and the Reagan Administration help their strategic ally and use means and capabilities of international terrorism to hinder the peace process in the Middle East.

We, the Soviet people, point out with satisfaction that the military attack carried out by the U.S. Administration against Libya failed. The attack yielded results contrary to what the United States hoped for, as the Libyan Arab people rallied around their revolutionary leadership and became more determined to defend the achievements of the great 1 September Revolution and continue with the anti-imperialist policy at an international level. The United States' aspirations have failed. The United States suffered a new moral and political defeat. It can be said with satisfaction that the majority of the international public denounced the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Dear friends, the piratic U.S. raids on the peaceful Libyan towns aroused the anger and wrath of the Soviet people. The Soviet people demanded and are still resolutely demanding the halting of the Reagan administration's hostile conspiracies against Libya and the rest of the Arab countries. The reaction of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to the U.S. military aggression against the friendly Libyans was principled and swift. The Soviet Government, on receiving news of the aggression, issued a protest statement in which it not only denounced the criminal act of U.S. imperialism but also warned Washington quite clearly that such behavior would not be acceptable in the future. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, sent a personal message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great 1 September Revolution. [applause] The Soviet foreign minister sent a special message to the UN secretary general. The leaders of the Soviet Union, motivated by the concern of the Soviet people, made active efforts at the international level, as the Soviet Government addressed a decisive protest to the U.S. Administration and demanded a speedy halt of its adventurous anti-Libyan Jamahiriyah and anti-Arab policy. It addressed the same protest to the British Government, which allowed the use of its soil at military bases for carrying out the raid on a sovereign Arab state — the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Member-states of the Warsaw alliance expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan Arab people.

Friends, the Soviet people and the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah are linked by traditional friendship, cooperation, solidarity, and mutual respect.

"Long live Soviet-Libyan Arab friendship!" [Sukharev in Arabic; applause]

Officials Receive USSR Minister

LD170349 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 16, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau and the deputy chairman of the Libyan Arab-Soviet Friendship Society received this morning the justice minister of the Russian Republic who is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah nowadays to participate in the international conference for solidarity with the Libyan Arab people.

During this meeting discussions centred on means of developing cooperation between Great Jamahiriyah and the peoples of the Soviet Union. The guest minister presented the greeting of the Soviet peoples to the Libyan Arab people on its victory over the U.S. aggression. He affirmed the Soviet Union's standing by the side of the Libyan Arab people in its just struggle for freedom, progress and peace.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives British MP

LD162004 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 16, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today, the Leader of the Revolution received Mr. "Ron Brown" the member of the British House of Commons known for his pro-Great Jamahiriyahstances who is taking part nowadays in the international peace conference held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Libyan Arab People's confrontation with the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

Socialist Envoys Express Praise

LD170336 Tripoli JANA in English 1822 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 16, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Ambassadors of the socialist states to Great Jamahiriyah paid at noon today a visit to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to express their and their governments and peoples' solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolution's leader on the first anniversary of the confrontation of the people of Great Jamahiriyah with the U.S. barbarous aggression. They pledged their continuous and constant standing with the Libyan Arab people against any aggression against it.

The socialist ambassadors expressed high praise for the courageous defiance of the Libyan Arab people and its leader against U.S. aggressive conspiracies aimed at its choices in freedom and progress. They confirmed the standing of the socialist states — headed by the Soviet Union — by the side of the nations that struggle for the cause of freedom and disarmament and fully condemn the use of force in international relations including state terrorism.

SUDAN

SPLA-SPLM Issue 'Crisis Alert' on Government Coup Claim

EA161431 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Here is an urgent announcement:

Crisis alert to the Sudanese people:

The official spokesman of SPLM-SPLA High Command hereby alerts the Sudanese people of an imminent political and serious security crisis that threatens to engulf the country. Very reliable and concerned sources in Khartoum have sent an urgent message to SPLM-SPLA High Command that the government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi claims that they have uncovered a military takover that was to be staged yesterday, 15 April 1987, at 6:00 p.m., that is, 1800 hours Sudan local time.

Those behind this coup are alleged to be what the government calls progressive political parties of the September 1985 attempted coup. The units that are alleged to participate in the coup are: the Engineers Corps; Armored Corps; Al-Shajarah; the infantry school; Wadi Sayyidna; the air defense; the 20th Infantry Brigade at Wad Madani; (Fattashah) with two battalions and two companies of SPLA and foreign supporters reinforcing the coup. Meanwhile, it is in progress. [as heard]

The government further alleges that the coup plotters were to assassinate government leaders and VIPs, and to blow up the U.S. and Libyan Embassies. Commanders of Army units in the three towns [of the capital] were briefed on the coup plot on 11 April 1987, and on 12 April 1987. They discussed Al-Sadiq's suggestion of arming militia belonging to local political parties to compensate for disloyal Army units in the three towns. This suggestion was categorically rejected by all the commanders and moved vocally by Major General 'Umar al-Awad al-'Amin of the Central Command, Khartoum.

In order to forestall the alleged coup, Al-Sadiq's government resolved, as of last night, 15 April 1987, to stage major raids all over the country, and especially in the three towns, to effect mass detentions of alleged subversive elements or suspects both in the armed forces and among the civilian population, and to seize subversive documents and literature.

Elements in the armed forces and in the population who may fall victim to Sadiq's phobia and scheme are therefore hereby warned to be on maximum personal and public alert as their arrest and detention is imminent.

The SPLM-SPLA wants to make its position clear on this issue. We condemn in the strongest of terms Al-Sadiq's attempts to blackmail his political opponents by concocting a coup in order to arrest and detain them.

The SPLM-SPLA is not and could not be a party to the alleged coup, nor has the movement been contacted by any elements that might want to make a coup. The SPLA cannot and has in the past consistently refused to participate in a move in which it is not an effective part in both the planning and execution.

That is why we did not participate in Siwar al-Dhahab's and Sadiq's governments. But, more important, the SPLM/SPLA as a matter of principle believes that the Sudan's fundamental problems cannot be solved by sectarian political parties and philosophies, nor by military coups staged by a few military officers.

The fact that the SPLA is alleged to be a party to Sadiq's claimed coup of 15 April 1987 convinces us that this is a ploy for Sadiq to arrest his political opponents. We warn Al-Sadiq that such a move would bring an end to his claims of liberal parliamentary democracy as the country slides toward a dictatorship and anarchy worse than that during Numayri's time. Accordingly, any mass arrests will be replied to by SPLA with intensification of the war in both the north and the south.

To the Sudanese people, the SPLM-SPLA reaffirms its commitment to a peaceful solution to our fundamental national problems through a concrete national democratic consensus in a national constitutional conference, as called for in the Koka Dam declaration and involving all parties, including the military, in a process that arrives at the formation of the new united Sudan of freedom, democracy and equality, irrespective of race, religion or sex.

To the Sudanese Army, we want to reaffirm that we have never called for disbanding of the National Army. It is a humiliation that the government of the day in Khartoum has lost confidence in the National Army and has resorted to tribal and party militias. We repeat our appeal of 22 March 1985 that Sudan Army field commanders and units in the war zones contact local SPLA commanders so that a process of real dialogue begins between the National Army and the SPLA.

As the politicians in Khartoum are not interested in dialogue and peace, but rather in our death, it is upon us who are doing the fighting to initiate a process of real dialogue.

Place Forces on 'Maximum Alert'

EA161343 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, chairman and commander in chief of the SPLM-SPLA, has, as of today, at precisely 1500 Sudan time, placed all SPLA military and political forces all over the country on a state of maximum alert to repulse Sadiq's military offensive that started on 14 April 1987 in War Zone 1, and to repulse its political offensive that started on 15 April 1987 in a witch hunt to arrest and detain his political opponents by concocting a coup attempt that is nonexistent.

Victory to the Sudanese people and defeat to those who are scheming to engulf the country in dictatorship, sectarian hatred and anarchy.

[Signed] Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, chairman and commander in chief, SPLM-SPLA

SPLA Officer Calls Cease-Fire Offer 'Contradictory'

EA161632 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Major (Yusuf Kuwah Makki), alternate member of SPLM-SPLA political military high command and zonal commander for southern Kurdufan, in an interview by a senior Radio SPLA correspondent, Comrade Muhammad Harun Kafi, recently discussed a number of important issues.

Alluding to the recent quotation by the BBC's "Focus on Africa" program from the speech of the Khartoum government's premier, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the March-April popular uprising, Maj (Yusuf Kuwah) described the 2-week cease-fire offer as being contradictory with the other remarks by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in the same statement.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, he said, spoke of a new peace initiative on the part of his government but at the same time he boasted of his military power by declaring that the Libyan Government has supplied him with four MiG-23 jet fighters. This, Maj (Yusuf Kuwah) pointed out, was intended by the Khartoum prime minister to impress the Sudanese people and outside world that the Sudan Air Force had now bounced back into vitality and power under his system.

Maj (Yusuf Kuwah) said that Khartoum's recent offer of cease-fire would not be taken seriously because it was an indirect means by which Khartoum plans to reinforce its besieged and demoralised garrisons in War Zone 1. According to Maj (Yusuf Kuwah), a new peace initiative such as the one being contemplated by Khartoum was utterly superfluous and waste of precious time.

In this regard, Maj (Yusuf) said that the Koka Dam declaration, which enumerated a number of essential prerequisites for the convening of a national constitutional conference, was a consensus opinion of the political forces of Sudan which is designed to serve as a viable framework for the peace process.

Maj (Yusuf) went on to say that the implementation of the Koka Dam declaration through repeal of Shari'a, abrogation of military pacts with foreign countries and the reinstatement of the 1956 constitution, as amended in 1964, would pave the way to serious dialogue on means and ways of solving the basic problems of Sudan.

The commitment of the Al-Sadiq government to peace is doubtful, Maj (Yusuf) said, because the Ummah Party discarded the Koka Dam declaration shortly after it had signed it through two of its high ranking members, 'Idris al-Banna, the second man on the Supreme Council, and Dr Bashir 'Umar, his current finance minister.

Maj (Yusuf Kuwah) further criticized Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi for what he said was the prime ministers lack of sincerity and the notable tendency toward policies of deceit and Machiavellianism. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, (Yusuf) said, has vowed to crush the SPLM-SPLA militarily before dictating his own peace terms on the movement. Meanwhile, he also continues to deceive both domestic and world public opinion that he is a man of peace by frequently extending false olive branches to the SPLM-SPLA.

Although Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has been unmatched, he keeps on pursuing the same futile policy. He is a very naive man who labors under the delusion that it is still feasible in the enlightened Sudan of today to establish a sectarian based Mahdi family dynasty, Maj (Yusuf Kuwah) added.

In conclusion, the alternate SPLM-SPLA High Command member and southern Kurdufan zonal commander, stated that SPLM-SPLA has always stood for peace as far back as March 1985 when it initiated the idea of a national constitutional conference to seek a peaceful resolution to the armed conflict in Sudan through tackling of the root causes.

That dedication to the cause of peace remains as strong as ever and so is our determination to first build the new Sudan, Maj (Yusuf Kuwah) aid.

CAMEROON

Journalists, Professor Released From Detention

AB141515 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Yaounde, 14 Apr (AFP) — Reliable sources in the Cameroonian capital revealed today that four reporters of the official daily newspaper, *Cameroon Tribune*, and a university professor, Ambroise Kom, who were detained in Yaounde on 6 April, were released on Saturday. The five persons, three of whom are members of the daily's editorial staff, were arrested by police after a public conference in the capital on 11 March 1987. The gathering dealt with political literature in Cameroon. The arrests took place after the publication of a report on the debates. According to certain well-informed sources in Yaounde, the four journalists were accused of publishing a report criticizing speeches made by some participants in the debate who are close to the government.

It is not yet known if administrative sanctions will be applied against these four journalists, who hold important posts within the editorial section of the *Cameroon Tribune*. This is the second incident affecting the editorial staff of the official newspaper since the replacement of its director general in March.

Transport Talks With CAR, Chad End in Douala

AB161958 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Cameroon and the CAR concluded talks today on the transit of goods between the two countries. One outcome of the talks in Douala has been a pledge for greater cooperation between the economic operators of both countries.

In a closing ceremony, Cameroon's transport minister, Andre Bosco Cheona, hailed the positive results of the talks as a reflection of friendly and fraternal working relations between Cameroon and the CAR.

Staff man James Fateny Fontein is just back from the talks in Douala.

[Begin recording] The 8-man CAR delegation was led by the country's minister of transport and civil aviation, Pierre Gonifei-Gaibonanou, who lauded the Cameroon Government's efforts for assisting its neighbor countries, particularly Chad and the CAR. Within 2 days both delegations examined existing conventions binding their countries in the fields of transit transport, ad hoc committees, and representation of transport organizations in the CAR and Cameroon.

Mr Pierre Gonifei-Gaibonanou remarked that for quite some time the Governments of the CAR and Cameroon have shared the same ideas on a number of bilateral and international issues. He expressed the wish to see both governments continue in the same spirit with the aim of ameliorating the economic situation influenced by the general world crisis.

Mr Andre Bosco Cheona, on his part, said the consultation talks in Douala were aimed at harmonizing and equating transport activities between the two countries. The meeting was a follow-up of a tripartite meeting 3 days ago which grouped delegations from the CAR, Chad, and Cameroon in the presence of the secretary general of the Central African Economic and Customs Union, UDEAC.

The tripartite meeting was aimed at finding ways to exploit the UDEAC zone at the Douala seaport in the interest of the three respective countries. Reports at the meeting showed that the zone has been wasting since its acquisition by the three countries, and conclusions of the meeting made public yesterday showed that the UDEAC zone has been liberated for a period of 2 years to the National Ports Authority in Douala. The three delegations approved the decision with the signing of the minutes of the meeting which added that the 2-year period is renewable.

Another important decision reached also during the talks was the transportation of cargo destined to the CAR and Chad to Belabo and Ngaoundere, respectively. Lorries from these countries will henceforth pick up their cargo from the train stations in Belabo and Ngaoundere instead of driving right to Douala. [end recording]

CHAD

Acheikh ibn Oumar on Goukouni, Military Situation

LD162328 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Goukouni Oueddei is ready to go back to Ndjamena if President Hissein Habre makes some concessions. This is the essence of the statement made in Libreville by the president of the Chadian GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. Goukouni Oueddei spent a week in Abidjan after staying in Algiers for 2 months. [passage omitted]

Goukouni Oueddei also said he favors arbitration by the International Court of Justice to settle the dispute between Libya and Chad over the Aozou Strip. But as you know, there are still some Chadians allied with Libya. They are known as the new GUNT led by Acheikh ibn Oumar. Our correspondent in Tripoli, Farida Ayari, has met Acheikh ibn Oumar on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the U.S. raid. His position, as you will now hear, has not changed since the Libyan defeat in northern Chad. Farida Ayari gives us an account:

[Begin recording] The new GUNT president, Acheikh ibn Oumar, received us in his suite on the ninth floor of the Al-Kabir Hotel. First, he rejected the term new GUNT. Why not simply say the new president of GUNT, he added.

Concerning Libya's defeat in Chad, Acheikh ibn Oumar stood by Tripoli's version: The Libyan Army, which did not take part in the fighting, was at our side to help us. I would like to specify in fact, Acheikh ibn Oumar added, that we have carried out attacks against FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] rearguard bases in Greda, in Ati in the Salamat, and at Beni Ouaddai during the fall of Ouadi Doum and Faya-Largeau.

How many fighters are in the new GUNT? I cannot answer you, for I do not know.

For Acheikh ibn Oumar, the military ups and downs in the field are passing; nothing is irreversible in Chad, he added. We thought it was wise to withdraw given the massive support Habre has received from France and the United States. This does not mean we have given up.

Does the new GUNT president envisage a political solution? The Lagos agreement remains the only valid framework for him. It is, he says the only historical framework in which a certain unanimity can be identified among Chadians.

What does Acheikh ibn Oumar think of Goukouni Oueddei's various African stopovers? If he is not in Ndjamena, he replied, that is because he understood that joining Ndjamena is not the answer.

Finally, does Acheikh ibn Oumar feel he was betrayed by Goukouni? We have a long history together and we think his offhand manner of changing his position leaves a bitter taste.

He concluded that Goukouni is a Chadian, and a brother, and has his place in a settlement of the Chadian problem. [end recording]

GABON

Goukouni Meets Bongo, Says Habre Sole Leader

AB161656 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT 16 Apr 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Libreville, 16 Apr (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, former head of the GUNT [Transitional Natinal Union Government], said in Libreville today that the Chadian head of state, Hissein Habre, "is the only person holding the key to reconciliation." "All Chadians, even those in the opposition, should recognize him (Hissein Habre) as the only leader of the country, Mr Goukouni said. But he must also make concessions to reintegrate all Chadians within the country. If reconciliation were to be achieved in such a framework, I would return to Ndjamena tomorrow," but not "if reconciliation were seen as a form of humiliation or defeat."

"As far as I am concerned, the war is over, so we must lay down our arms and take up our hoes," Goukouni Oueddei added at a press briefing following a meeting with Gabonese President Omar Bongo that lasted over 2 hours. "Chad must not fight neighboring countries like Libya, and Libya should understand there are no gains in war."

The former GUNT leader added that the border conflict between Libya and Chad over the Aozou Strip (in the extreme north) "can only be solved in the framework of the International Court of Justice at The Hague," the only body capable of preventing a deterioration in relations between the two countries.

"In view of the deep crisis Chad has been facing for over 2 decades, all sons of Chad, and also those of several other countries, must help Chadians end their civil war," Mr Goukouni added in explanation of his trips to Abidjan and Libreville and the one he later intends to make to Benin, according to his entourage.

Gabonese sources say Goukouni Oueddei seems "determined to convince the last opponents — and even Acheikh ibn Oumar (president of the new GUNT) — to recognize Hissein Habre, whose qualities as a military leader he holds in high esteem, as the only president for Chad." However, the same source remarked, "Goukouni is not prepared to accept any humiliation."

In Libreville it is thought the negotiations that took place in Algiers hit a stumbling block over "technicalities" such as the cancellation of the 7 June national holiday marking Hissein Habre's victory over the GUNT, or the renaming of the Chadian National Armed Forces, an army in which GUNT soldiers feel they have a rightful place. Finally, in the political sphere, the same Gabonese sources said Mr Goukouni does not seem opposed to the idea of a single party for the country, provided it is not the present National Union for Independence and Revolution.

Mr Goukouni arrived in Libreville from Abidjan on Wednesday, 15 April. It was also learned from other sources that the new GUNT's "minister" of foreign affairs, Facho Balaam, also arrived in the Gabonese capital today, Thursday.

Bongo Receives French National Front's Le Pen

AB161850 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Head of State Omar Bongo has held talks with Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front, a French political party on the extreme right, who arrived in Libreville Tuesday night [14 April]. His visit to the African Continent has aroused discontent in such countries as Senegal, where the union of journalists showed their opposition to his arrival. The same indignation has surfaced in Burkina Faso, which calls on Africa to fight the leader of the National Front, whose ideology, and I quote, is based essentially on racism.

ZAIRE

Further on Visit of Nicaragua's D'Escoto

Tours Fine Arts Academy

AB160624 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Apr (AZAP) — Father Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaragua's minister of foreign affairs, yesterday praised efforts made by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic for the restoration and preservation of traditional and modern works of Zairian art, following his visit to the Academy of Fine Arts. The Nicaraguan diplomat, who has been in Kinshasa since 13 April, also stressed that these efforts are a source of pride for the Zairian people, whose cultural heritage he admires.

Before that, Citizen Bamba Ndombasi, academic secretary at the Academy of Fine Arts, recalled the place art has in international relations. Art, he added, bring peoples together, while giving them the opportunity to get to know and appreciate one another. A "Lokole Nzande," the traditional garment of a Kuba king, which is the symbol of his power, and a brass sculpture of a mother and child drew Father D'Escoto's special attention.

Stronger Relations Urged

AB161200 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1840 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa , 15 Apr (AZAP) — Zaire supports Nicaragua and the Contadora Group in their efforts to restore peace in Central America, which is the only effective instrument for the peaceful, acceptable, and lasting settlement of conflicts. This was declared by Citizen Nyiwa Mobutu, secretary of state for international cooperation, in a toast at a dinner hosted on 14 Apr at "Le Restaurant" in honor of the visiting Nicaraguan foreign minister.

Citizen Nyiwa Mobutu then stressed that Father D'Escoto Brock-man's trip was symbolic, after Mobutu Sese Seko's Latin American tour, in that it will help to further strengthen the friendship between the African and American Continents. It also responds to a principle of Zairian foreign policy, which states: "Openness to the world without exception" for cooperation with all peace- and justice-loving nations.

Moreover, he continued, Zaire and Nicaragua, both members of the Nonaligned Movement, should advocate the strict application of the organization's principles, adding that Zaire's attachment to nonalignment stems from a fundamental plank of authentic Zairian nationalism, which forbids blind obedience to foreign ideologies. This is why, he stressed, Zaire has always advocated the return to a more healthy concept of nonalignment in the pure tradition of its founding fathers in Bandung.

The secretary of state for international cooperation affirmed that despite the absence of diplomatic relations between his country and Nicaragua, Zaire still follows closely the development of the political situation in Central America and praises and encourages Nicaragua's initiatives for peace in the region.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister expressed satisfaction with the warm reception and the hope for a new era in their relations and a more intensive form of South-South cooperation.

Diplomatic Ties Discussed

AB161305 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Apr [date as received] (AZAP) — After a meeting yesterday evening with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko at Camp Tshatshi, Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, said his country and Zaire would establish diplomatic relations soon. During the audience, he conveyed a verbal message from the Nicaraguan head of state, Mr Ortega, to President Mobutu.

The minister expressed his government's gratitude to the MPR's founder for his diplomatic support for the safeguarding and defense of Nicaraguan independence.

In a reference to the tense relations between his country and the U.S. Administration, Father D'Escoto affirmed that Nicaragua was eager to normalize its ties with the United States. Nicaragua, he pointed out, is a small nonaligned country that sees no interest in joining either of the two blocs vying for world domination.

GHANA

Anti-U.S., Pro-Libyan Demonstrations Held 16 Apr

AB161328 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] A massive demonstration took place in Accra today in solidarity with the people of Libya. It was organized by the revolutionary organs to commemorate the 1st anniversary of the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Demonstrators started from the Ghana Institute of Journalism and proceeded to the British High Commission, where a resolution was presented condemning the unjustified attack. The resolution, among other points, reminded the imperialists that the heroic struggle of the people to free themselves from bondage and domination cannot be reversed, neither can the revolutionary process in Libya be derailed.

The resolution added that until the United States accepts the policy of reason rather than lunatic escapades and adventures, progressive forces and the civilized world have an unfailing obligation to boycott the United States in all forms. Our correspondent says a miniature of the British flag was burnt, and the same resolution presented to the American Embassy where a miniature of the American flag was also burnt.

The demonstrators carried placards, some of which read: Al-Qadhdhafi is a man of Africa; Down with imperialism; Africa is for Africans; and, The White House is the devil's workshop.

NIGER

President Kountche Speech on Coup Anniversary

AB151303 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Speech to the nation by President General Seyni Kountche on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the military coup in Niamey — live]

[Text] Fellow Nigerois, dear countrymen: The celebration of the anniversary of the takeover by the National Armed Forces [FAN] has become one of the major events in our national life, even for (?our rural folk). At the beginning of the farming season, (?I cannot help) thinking of the second agricultural season and examining, with all objectivity and serenity, some essential aspects of our national life. This is even more unavoidable as we mark the 13th anniversary, as the sky already shows good signs, the signs of the rainy season. All our efforts are geared toward finding the most suitable and efficient solutions to our economic problems.

The past agricultural season was generally quite satisfactory. However, we still remember the destruction caused by locusts, [words indistinct]. As far as the upcoming agricultural season is concerned, there is an urgent need to take the most suitable measures quickly to safeguard it by eliminating the threat of an invasion of locusts [words indistinct]. In this regard, I will note that all measures to be taken must be designed and streamlined first at the village level [words indistinct]. Our action here is part of a process [words indistinct] which deserves our (?attention) and we will make every effort possible.

Meanwhile, we have sent firm instructions to prefects, subprefects, and responsible officials of the gendarmerie to give the FAN chief of defense staff a faithful account of the problems facing the people in the field of (?food production). They will be held responsible for any failure to take adequate measures to create the necessary conditions for farmers to go about their business serenely.

Some of the problems (?facing) our economy include the [words indistinct] while the major economic indicators are showing a strong, disquieting tendency to weaken. This remains one of our grave worries. As a matter of fact, the economic situation is becoming more and more difficult. [Words indistinct], it is becoming (?more difficult) to meet our needs.

Even though the fall in prices is a worldwide phenomenon, we must embark on defensive actions [words indistinct]. This cannot, however, divert us from resolute action to achieve our objectives and from pursuing happiness and prosperity for our people. For this reason, the government policy on economic revival (?remains a priority) and the economic revival program must be concretely (?implemented) to rebuild our productive machinery [words indistinct] to revive the faith and the pugnacity of our businessmen, whose dynamism and entrepreneurial skill are the essential conditions for (?our development). [passage indistinct] This will result, in the short term, in a comprehensive program of (?reduction) in customs duties, especially on major commodities. [passage indistinct]

Still in line with the need to enhance the climate for business activities [words indistinct], the secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic and the chief of the economic police are working hard for a major review of the punishment for economic crimes [words indistinct]. In fact, business needs a (?sound) environment. [passage indistinct] The state will intervene, but with both moderation and firmness to remove, as soon as possible, all the administrative obstacles and red tape which hamper and frustrate the initiatives of the business world.

However, the state cannot allow some businessmen to settle down in Niger without abiding by our economic regulations. In fact, the effort to accelerate the development of profitable ventures in Niger does not mean we endorse laxity and confusion. Similarly, we will vigorously fight unscrupulous businessmen [words indistinct] and malpractice in the field of transport. This was closely examined by the last national conference of officials from the Ministry of Territorial Administration, which took place early this year in Agades.

As a matter of fact, (?many) vehicles traveling between our villages [words indistinct] do not have a certificate of road worthiness or an insurance policy. These vehicles are involved in serious accidents every day, most of which are fatal, [words indistinct] leaving mothers or fathers with no way of claiming compensation. [Words indistinct] remain indifferent to the fate of orphans and widows of countless victims [words indistinct]

(?while) self-proclaimed transport owners (?go about) in our cities and villages.

To put an end to such disasters, strict orders have already been issued to the forces of law and order requesting them to impound all (?such) vehicles [words indistinct].

Dear countrymen, I said earlier that the celebration of the 15 April anniversary is, above all, an exceptional opportunity for us to review all the problems of our country. So I cannot keep silent about the essential question of population growth [words indistinct] with disastrous (?consequences) for the immediate future of our country. [passage indistinct] Innocent children are abandoned in the streets, thus increasing the number of those in the care of the (?social welfare) [words indistinct].

We must also understand that urgent medical measures must be taken to save our society from diseases which [words indistinct]. In this connection, I urgently ask the minister of public health and social affairs to consult with health officials to make recommendations to the government as soon as possible on how to save our young girls from [words indistinct]. We must also save innocent children who are the victims of a lack of understanding on the part of a society still caught between traditional values and moral rigor and the requirements of a modern society [words indistinct].

Still on our ancestral principles and values, I would like to say that we must make every effort to safeguard their most positive aspects. In doing this, we can continue to protect our identity and our specific traits as a people determined to make its own contribution to world civilization.

According to our traditional values, we must be tolerant of others; this is necessary if we want to safeguard the past glory of (?Africa). As a matter of fact, [words indistinct] (?dogmatism) is something alien to our (?civilization). In regard to beliefs, dogmatism [words indistinct] the establishment of religious intolerance. And yet, when Niger attained national sovereignty, the Niger people chose to establish a secular state. In fact, this choice has been reaffirmed on several occasions and our position on this has never been found wanting. This choice must be maintained, and fundamentalism and fanaticism (?must be rejected). We are resolutely determined to fight them in all their forms, without fear. This is because (?we believe) that while (?any belief) deserves respect, no one can impose his faith and his (?belief) on others. The (?state is working) to put an end to the abuses committed by marabouts who live off the naivety of their clients.

Coming back to more worldly considerations affecting our existence here on earth, I want to solemnly announce publicly that the draft national charter adopted by the National Development Council will be examined by the government [words indistinct] so that the referendum on the charter can be held next June, as I said in my last message to the nation in December 1986 [words indistinct]. Is there any need to specify that in initiating the drafting of a national charter, the Supreme Military Council had one, and only one, goal: to preserve Niger from ambitious [words indistinct], to safeguard the country's unity and (?cohesion) through the national consensus expressed in the charter. Whatever the form of our next constitution — the people will express themselves — the Niger Armed Forces will continue to show the same fierce determination in defending the gains made since 15 April 1974. This is why the FAN will remain an active and determined partner in the administrative, (?social), and (?political) management of the country. That is an irreversible aspect and a constant reality of our national life. [passage indistinct] This will contribute to the continued existence and stability of the institutions [words indistinct], they will continue to carry out their mission of defending the national territory and also perform their political and administrative duty. This is dictated by the supreme interest of the nation.

Futhermore, the option of the National Development Council will remain [words indistinct] the guidelines for our (?action) and our [words indistinct].

As for the execution of administrative and political responsibilities on all levels, it seems to me to be (?urgent) more than ever that special attention be paid to the choice of men [passage indistinct].

We have spent 13 years at the head of this nation using every means at our disposal to bring about national unity, and to maintain and strengthen internal and external peace [words indistinct]. This is also an indispensable precondition for the success of any development effort. [passage indistinct] However, the great majority of Nigerois experience daily the actions taken by the Supreme Military Council, and the unity and esprit de corps of the Niger Army transcend any personal ambition or (?selfish) interest. The future of Niger lies with its citizens themselves [words indistinct]. The organization of political, economic, and social life in Niger should be based on the will of the Niger people as a whole.

I would like to end this traditional message to the nation, as we have always done, by reviewing the burning issues of the moment. Henceforth, that is how it will be: Our message will be devoted essentially to domestic issues; it will afford us the opportunity to discuss our current problems, and thus help our hardworking people. I would like to repeat here once again that the interests of Niger and its people lie in the intelligent deployment of Niger's efforts and labor to cope with [words indistinct].

I would like to conclude by asking you to have confidence in yourselves, your country, and your Army, which is faithful to its great mission [words indistinct] ready to respond to disasters.

Long live the Niger Armed Forces! Long live Niger!

NIGERIA

Sokoto Students Protest Ban on Religious Groups

AB161800 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Students of the Sokoto State College of Education are now boycotting classes in protest against the proscription by the Federal Government of religious associations in institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

A report from Sokoto says the students held a minor rally in support of their action yesterday. Senior officials of the institution refuse to speak on the issue and directed inquiries to the Ministry of Education.

The commissioner for education, Alhaji Umaru Suru, however, confirmed that he had been briefed on the situation. He said necessary measures had been taken to prevent any violence. Alhaji Umaru said there was no need to close down the institution as long as the boycott remained peaceful.

SENEGAL

National Assembly Adopts Bill on Police Dismissal

AB152225 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The National Assembly resumed its plenary session this afternoon to examine the draft bill on the dismissal of police officers. The session, which was chaired by Dr Daouda Sow [speaker of the National Assembly], took place in the presence of Jean Colin, minister of state, interim minister of the interior, and secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic; Famara Ibrahim Sagna, minister of rural development; Samba Yella Diop, minister of water resources; and Thierno Ba, minister delegate to the president in charge of relations with parliament.

After the unanimous adoption of the draft bill on the dismissal of 6,265 policemen, the members of parliament stood up and adopted, amid cheers, a resolution expressing the National Assembly's firm support for the president of the republic's decision on the strike. [passage omitted]

Dismissal Act Promulgated

AB152235 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Law on the dismissal of Senegalese policemen promulgated by the National Assembly in Dakar on 15 April following the police strike on 13 and 14 April]

[Text] Article 1: The entire police force, falling under the various bodies governed by Law 66-07 of 18 January 1966 on the modified statute of police personnel, is dismissed from the civil service as of the promulgation of this law.

Article 2: Notwithstanding the legal provisions of the above Law 66-07, particularly Article (?18-4), the dismissal is declared a preliminary formality.

Article 3: Notwithstanding the legal provisions of Subsection 2 of the above Law 66-07, personnel who have been dismissed from the civil service in accordance with the above Articles 1 and 2 can reapply individually for employment in the police force, according to terms to be fixed by decree.

The present law will function as a state law.

ANGOLA

Zambia's President Kaunda Arrives for Summit

MB160547 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] A source within the Angolan Ministry of External Relations has disclosed that the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zaire will hold a summit in Luanda today. Accordingly. Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, has been in Luanda since yesterday afternoon. Presidents Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire are expected in Luanda today.

President Kenneth Kaunda was welcomed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Members of the party's Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and the government were also at 4 February International Airport to greet the distinguished visitor.

According to the Angolan ministry source, the summit is part of the work being done by several southern African countries to rehabilitate the Benguela railroad in Angola and the Beira Corridor in Mozambique.

Dos Santos on Railway Project

MB162000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the close of the summit attended by leaders of Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, and Zambia in Luanda on 16 April — recorded]

[Text] (?Dear) heads of state: I would like to warmly thank you for your presence today in the People's Republic of Angola and wish you [words indistinct] conditions were ensured so that you could spend some hours in our company and so that we could work toward the objectives which we have established.

Your Excellencies are aware that the People's Republic of Angola has tried to maintain relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the countries which Your Excellencies are representing and which you lead in a very wise manner.

On this occasion, we would like to reiterate our determination to continue to make efforts to maintain the spirit of (?cooperation) and goodneighborliness which exists between Angola and Zaire and Angola and Zambia, as well as efforts to strengthen militant solidarity between Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We are here to deal with issues which preoccupy our peoples and our region. Naturally, we have analyzed for some time — through experts — the status of the Benguela railroad, which is an international railroad of the greatest importance to the development of the People's Republic of Angola, Zaire, and Zambia. We are happy that (?similar) views were reached by experts from these three countries during the process of preparation for this meeting. These experts worked in Angola.

We know that this railroad does not work normally, because it is systematically attacked by the enemies of the Angolan people. However, the irregular (?functioning) of this railroad brings losses not just to the People's Republic of Angola, but also to the people of Zambia and Zaire. We have always believed that attacks against this international railroad also mean attacks against those countries which use it and which should use it to resolve their development problems.

[Words indistinct] the fundamental reason for this (?meeting), so that we can coordinate our action and efforts to rehabilitate that railroad. These interests naturally dictate the need for unity of action among our countries. I can tell you that Angola is prepared to take the necessary measures, within the context of its sovereignty, to make that railroad function, so that there can be stability and peace in this region and we can serve our own interests and the interests of the neighboring countries and the peoples of this region.

What we are proposing is not an unnatural union or unity. We are aware that our countries have (?different) political systems. We are proposing unity in support of our peoples' specific interests, so that the Benguela railroad may function, thereby serving independent Africa and the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa. Angola is prepared to take the necessary steps to guarantee peace and stability along the Benguela railroad (?for the good) of our peoples. Angola will do this in an honorable, courageous, and (?militant) manner, without betraying its [words indistinct] or violating its Constitution.

Comrade President Kaunda, (?distinguished) heads of state: We are in central and southern Africa. We have great responsibilities to the Namibian and South African peoples, which remain oppressed. The combination of efforts among our countries toward the rehabilitation of this railroad [words indistinct] our economies [words indistinct] also support the struggle of the people which remain oppressed. Thus, we want this summit to be successful. Its aims (?will have) a great impact on the lives of peoples of the central and southern regions of Africa [words indistinct] in the struggle of the peoples for the complete liberation of our continent as a whole.

You are welcome in Angola. Thank you very much.

Railway To Reopen

MB161817 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] The Benguela railway line, which has not been operating for more than 15 years, is to reopen soon and simple operation should start within 6 months following an agreement between President Kaunda and three other African leaders. Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, and Zaire agreed at the 1-day summit in the Angolan capital, Luanda, to rehabilitate the railway line over a 2-year period and at a cost of $280 million.

The move will enable goods to flow and pave the way for economic development in southern Africa, which is bracing for economic sanctions against Pretoria. President Kaunda and the three other heads of state, Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Dos Santos of Angola, and Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique will officially launch the rehabilitation exercise at a summit to be held in Ndola on 30 April. Comrade Kaunda returned home this evening from the 1-day summit in Luanda.

Official Denies Plans To Replace Cuban Forces

MB151145 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] The Angolan ambassador to France, Mr Luis Jose de Almeida, has denied reports that Angola is to replace the Cuban troops in the country with North Korean forces. Interviewed on French radio, Mr de Almeida said that reports to this effect were false and ridiculous. He described as idiotic the idea of replacing Cubans with North Koreans, but he claimed that the reports were part of a disinformation campaign by the UNITA movement. He admitted that there was a North Korean Embassy in Luanda and also said that there were North and South Korean civilian cooperation workers in Angola.

Correction to Angolan Communique on U.S. Talks

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Communique Outlines Conditions," published in the 16 April Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, page U 1:

paragraph one, line ten reads: ...OAU chairman. There, without preconditions, the Angolan delegation... (adding "without preconditions")

paragraph four, line four reads: ...regime through its direct aggression against Angola and through the utilization of UNITA puppet bands. The Angolanside also reiterated that, in this process, the United States could play an important mediating role between the Angolan and South African Governments. In this position, the United States should stop interfering in Angola's internal affairs and adopting other biased attitudes against this country, as well as providing secret support for the puppets of the South African regime. (rewording)

MALAWI

President Banda Dissolves Cabinet, Parliament

MB151630 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] It has been announced by the Malawi Congress Party national headquarters in Lilongwe, that His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda has directed that cabinet and parliament be dissolved with effect from today, 15 April, to give way to the parliamentary general elections to be held next month. The announcement said, as a result of the dissolution of the cabinet, all ministerial portfolios have now reverted to his excellency the life president. The announcement said all government business will be referred to the life president through the office of the president and cabinet.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Sends Frontline States Second Warning

MB161539 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Possible top-level talks between Pretoria and Frontline States are on the cards following another warning by South Africa about ANC infiltration. Foreign Minister Pik Botha has confirmed reports that Pretoria has sent a second message to Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia, following last week's warning about alleged ANC plans to disrupt the elections. In the message Mr Botha said additional information has come to the government's attention that groups of ANC terrorists are preparing to leave Zambia and Tanzania with the intention of infiltrating South Africa over the next few days.

Pik Botha Warns Against Western EPG Initiative

MB160541 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0101 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Durban, April 15, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight that if the seven major Western industrial powers were planning a new initiative on South Africa they should read the letter sent to them last year by the state president first.

Mr Botha was reacting to reports from Canada that Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney was considering sending a new Eminent Persons Group [EPG] to South Africa. Reports had it that the matter was to be discussed at a forthcoming meeting of the seven in Venice in June. Mr Botha said there had been no confirmation of the plan so he could not say what Mr P.W. Botha's attitude would be. He could deal with the matter when he addressed a meeting in Stellenbosch next week.

However, Mr Botha said the president had sent the leaders of all the seven countries a letter before their annual meeting last year. He made it clear the government was moving away from discrimination and indicated what had already been achieved. He had also appealed to them to support basic freedoms and to condemn the violence of the ANC.

"If the seven would like to put us on their agenda I hope they will first have a look at the state president's letter," said Mr Botha.

Malan Outlines 5 Conditions for End to Emergency

MB160818 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] The South African minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the South African Government will not comply with demands made by the United States for the lifting of sanctions. Addressing a public meeting at Malmesbury near Cape Town, Gen Malan said he believed the United States would initiate

moves at the United Nations for total sanctions against South Africa. It will also increase pressure on its trading partners as it had done on nations supplying arms to South Africa.

Gen Malan said the sanctions imposed on South Africa by the American Congress were working hand in hand with revolutionary onslaught on the country and were making South Africans poorer. Gen Malan referred to South Africa's state of emergency and said five conditions would have to be met before it could be lifted. These were the assurance of individual and group security in the black townships, the establishment of effective local authorities, the improvement of housing, the solution of the unemployment problem, and the normalizing of schooling. Gen Malan said it would take a long time to stabilize those communities that have been affected by unrest, and the state of emergency therefore could not be lifted tomorrow.

Burning Railroad Cars Again Disrupt Traffic

MB161628 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 15 SAPA — Rail traffic in Johannesburg was disrupted this afternoon when empty coaches were set alight at several stations in the city, SABC radio news reports.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Fire Department said fire engines rushed to Braamfontein, Langlaagte and Crousses near Industria to extinguish the fires. Rail traffic was brought to a standstill because the power supply was switched off to fight the fires.

The Bureau for Information has confirmed that members of the security forces are guarding stations in Soweto after coaches were set alight at several stations there.

A spokesman for the public relations division of the South African Transport Services told SAPA this evening one carriage had beet set alight in the marshalling yards at Johannesburg station, which had affected commuter services to the west Rand by about 15 minutes. He said the service was resumed at about 1700.

More Train Attacks Reported

MB160908 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0906 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 16 SAPA — A train coach was set alight this morning at the George Goch Station and another train attacked by stone throwers near Kempton Park, the Bureau for Information reports. Today's arson attack brings to 48 the number of coaches that have been damaged in a wave of arson that has swept across the Witwatersrand in the past three days. Yesterday 13 coaches were burnt or damaged at eight railway stations in or around Johannesburg.

Bureau spokesman Mr Deon van Loggerenburg told SAPA this morning the first attack took place just after 7 am when a coach was set alight at the George Goch Station east of Johannesburg. About an hour later, a train travelling between Kempton Park and Kaalfontein on the east Rand was attacked by stone throwers. No injuries or arrests were reported in either incident.

Mr van Loggerenberg said the arsonists were using petrol bombs or containers of inflammable spirits to burn the trains. Yesterday a man was arrested at George Goch after he had been pouring spirits into a train coach. The man, described only as a black over the age of 18, was shot in the leg after he tried to break free from police. The SA Transport Services [SATS] has linked the arson to the escalating climate of violence that developed after talks between SATS and striking workers collapsed early this month.

The SA Railway and Harbour Workers Union which most of the strikers belong to has denied any involvement in the attacks.

Limpet Mine Injures Two Boys, Destroys Van

MB161724 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 16 SAPA — Two white schoolboys were slightly injured, a Volkswagen microbus destroyed, and five cars damaged when an explosion rocked the parking area of the Pick N Pay supermarket in the northern Natal coal mining town of Newcastle late this afternoon, police said.

A senior police spokesman — describing the blast as a "shameless attack on soft targets" — identified the two boys as brothers Pieter and Kobus Cronje, aged 7 and 10. He said there were no other immediately known injuries. The boys had suffered slight head injuries and were being treated at the local provincial hospital.

The blast at about 5pm was probably caused by an SPM2 limpet mine, the spokesman said. Police suspected the device had been in the volkswagen.

A limpet mine exploded in Newcastle on April 3, injuring three people. Twenty-four people were injured in two blasts last November in the same town.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha has warned of an alleged planned African National Congress campaign of violence to disrupt to May 6 white election. The police spokesman this evening told SAPA police had launched an intensive hunt for those responsible for the rush hour blast on the eve of the Easter long weekend.

"The SAP will definitely not tolerate such a shameless attack on soft targets."

Court Convicts Nine on Terrorism Charges

MB152048 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1902 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Pietermaritzburg April 15 SAPA — Nine men have been found guilty in the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg on charges of terrorism. Mr Justice Thirion found that the men conspired with the African National Congress and carried out deeds which would further the aims of the organisation, SABC radio news reports.

The accused, S. Dhlomo, V. Ramlaka, S. Ndlanzi, J. Francis,O. Msomi, M. Dhlomo, B. Nguqu, M. Majola and V. Mahlobo, were responsible for setting up arms caches and for recruiting others and training them in the use of explosives.

Mr Justice Thirion found that Ramlaka was responsible for explosions at the home of the chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajabansi, and at the Chatsworth Magistrates Court in 1985. A co-accused, J. Francis, was involved in the placing of a bomb outside Mr Rajbansi's house. The trial will resume on April 22 when the defence is expected to present evidence in mitigation.

Detained Union Leader Charged With Treason

MB160634 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] The union leader Moses Mayekiso and four others have been accused of trying to seize control of Alexandra township near Johannesburg. After spending 10 months in detention, the leader of the Metal Allied Workers Union [MAWU] and four other Alexandra residents have been charged with high treason. Mr Mayekiso and the other defendants, Zonile Mayekiso, Paul Tshabalala, Richard Mdakane, and Obed Bopela, were arrested in June last year. They have been ordered to appear in Rand Supreme Court on 3 August.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB170456 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-23 Apr 87 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Detention**

A total of 429 people are known to be held under South Africa's security legislation (including that of the "independent homelands"), according to the latest report from the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC]. This figure does not include those held under the emergency regulations.

According to the DPSC, this is the highest number of persons held in security detention at one time in the last five years, and represents a marked increase in the number of security detentions over the last five months. In November 1986, for example, 262 people were known to be held under South Africa's security laws.

"It is a reflection of the unprecedented resistance and repression that have characterised the past year," the DPSC said in a statement.

The DPSC said that 149 security legislation detentions had been brought to its attention for the months of January, February and March 1987, with 83 of these having taken place in Natal and 47 in the "homelands."

Summary of Detention Status

Section 29 Internal Security Act 206

Section 31 Internal Security Act 12

Ciskei National Security Act 63

Transkei Public Safety Act 146

Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act 1

Venda Terrorism Act 1

Total 429

Summary by Area

PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] 67

Transvaal Country 20

Western Cape 5

Natal 120

Orange Free State 6

Transkei 146

Ciskei 63

Bophuthatswana 1

Venda 1

Summary by Length of Detention

Detained during 1985 15

Detained January-May 1986 23

Detained June 1986 42

Detained July 1986 32

Detained August 1986 20

Detained September 1986 82

Detained October 1986 29

Detained November 1986 18

Detained December 1986 42

Detained January 1987 34

Detained February 1987 73

Detained March 1987 18

Detention date unknown 1

Banishments

Early last month the Transkei government banished four people to remote rural districts of the Transkei.

Umtata civil rights lawyer Dumisa Ntsebeza was banished to Mhlahlane. Victor Ngaleka was banished to Takazi, Meluxolo Silinga to Baziya and Zingisa Mkabile to Ndakane. The last three were employed at a Cala bookshop owned by Ntsebeza's brother, Lungisile, who is presently studying in Cape Town. Banishment orders have been made out for him and for Mvimbi, who is also not in the Transkei at present, according to the DPSC. All six men were previously banished in October 1985 but the orders were subsequently declared invalid. At the time they were investigating the murder of Batandwa Ndondo, who was a half-brother of the Ntsebezas.

Political Trials

In its latest report, the DPSC listed 31 political trials completed during January, February and March this year. Of the 105 people involved, 44 were convicted and 61 were aquitted or had charges against them withdrawn.

There are currently 42 persons facing charges of treason in three trials — 19 in Delmas, 12 in Hermanus and 11 in Nelspruit.

The DPSC also listed 38 political trials under the Internal Security and related Acts which were still in process at the end of March. A total of 204 accused were involved in these trials.

Hangings

By April 10 this year, a total of 40 persons had been hanged in Pretoria Central Prison during 1987. This figure does not include those hanged in the "independent homelands". By mid-March this year Pretoria Central Prison had 251 prisoners and Bophuthatswana had 24 prisoners on death row.

Prisoner of Conscience

Gugile Nkwinti, 36, Port Alfred Residents Civic Association [PARCO] leader and United Democratic Front Eastern Cape executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations over four months ago and is still being held.

Nkwinti, who attended the University of Fort Hare in the 1970's worked as a male nurse at Kowie Mental Hospital before registering for a BA degree at Rhodes University in 1985. For the last five years he has played a central role in the formation of civic organisation in the Port Alfred area and in 1983 became chairperson of the local student-parents association. In 1985 he helped form PARCO and was elected its first president.

Over the last two years he has played a key role in negotiations with the white Employers Federation around the consumer boycott in the area. He was also a leader of the Azanian Students Organisation (now sansco) [South African National Students Congress] at Rhodes University. In 1986 he was elected to the UDF Eastern Cape executive.

He was detained twice during 1985 — for two weeks early in the year and for four months later in the year, and was detained again in December last year. He is married with no children.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

ANC 75 Jaar [year] (not stated); *Cosatu Workers Diary 1987* (Ravan Press Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein); *Workers Vanguard* No. 422, 20 February 1987 (Spartacist Publishing Co, New York); *Azania News*, Vol 22 No 6, 1986 (Central Committee of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania); Penis Colada — Sticker (not stated); *Seven Christina Novels* (Blakely St James)

Unbanned; *Magic Island 1987* (Thompsons International Tour Operators, Johannesburg).

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Reports

15 Apr Unrest Report
MB161233 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1229 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 16 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the past 24 hours.

Railway passenger coaches were set alight by radicals at the following places yesterday.

Soweto: New Canada Station — one coach

Witwatersrand: Langlaagte Station — one coach

Braamfontein Shunting yard — 2 coaches

Crusus Station — one coach

Tooroonga Station (Cleveland) — 2 coaches

George Koch station — A black man was arrested while setting fire to a coach. He managed to free himself and while running away, he was shot in the leg and arrested again.

East rand: Kaalfontein Station — 2 coaches

Germiston Station — one coach. Black radicals also intimidated security guards who were on duty at the workshops. They were instructed to take part in the strike.

Oakmoore Station — about 200 black persons gathered at the station. The police requested them to leave and when they refused, the police dispersed them with tearsmoke. Some of them had petrol bombs in their hands.

Knight Station — one coach

West Rand: Luipaardsvlei station — 2 coaches

Randfontein Station — 2 coaches

Verwoerdburg: Irene Station — 3 coaches

This morning (16/04/1987) one coach has thus far been set alight at Springs Station while stones were thrown at a train between Kempton Park and Kaalfontein Stations.

The extent of the damage is not yet known.

A member of the security forces, Const Tabile Mdlumgo, was killed in Katlehong (Germiston) yesterday when an unidentified person shot him from a moving vehicle. No arrests have yet been made and police investigations are continuing.

Other unrest-related incidents reported during the above- mentioned period comprised isolated stonings and petrol bomb attacks on private homes and vehicles. In only one incident a man was slightly injured when a petrol bomb was thrown at the lorry he was driving. No arrests were reported.

16 Apr Unrest Report

MB170938 Johannesburg SAPA In English 0932 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 17 SAPA — Follows the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information for the past 24 hours.

"Railway coaches were set alight by radicals in the past 24 hours at the following places:

"Jeppe station 3 coaches, Braamfontein station yard 1 coach, Springs station 1 coach, Brakpan station 3 coaches, Dube station one electrical unit.

"Stones were thrown at trains at two placed between Kempton Park and Kaalfontein at two trains.

"Stones were thrown at one train at Redan near Vereeniging.

"All incidents only slight damage was caused. This morning has been quiet. An 18-year-old man, P. Mpanza, was murdered by 50 black radicals in Kwadengezi near Durban at 11.30am yesterday. They dragged him out of school and when he escaped into a house, he was dragged out into street again where his throat was slit. The SAP arrived later and fired teargas at the group and arrested nine men. Also in Kwadengezi 25 black radicals threw 10 petrol bombs at a private home injuring both the owner and his wife. Other reported incidents consisted mainly of isolated stonings."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

17 Apr Press Review

MB170825 [Editorial Report]

THE STAR Critical of Restoring Order by Force

"There has been serious deterioration in race relations over the 40 years of apartheid rule and the polarisation can be effectively countered only if urgent steps are taken to accept the consequences of apartheid's demise," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 April. "Paramount among these must be acknowledgement that no workable solution to the burning question of political rights is possible without full participation of all popular groupings — which must include the ANC, whether its policies are supported or opposed. Nationalists and Conservatives still apparently place their confidence in the ability of the security forces to restore order by threat or use of force, believing pacification must precede negotiation with moderate black leaders. With force as the chosen method, their hopes are vain indeed. The very repression of radicals has become the biggest grievance felt by blacks because it is affecting them all, whether they are radical or not."

Five Freedoms Forum: Freedom From Fear

Continuing its series on the Five Freedoms Forum *The Star* carries an article by a professor of law and director of the Center on Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, John Dugard, on the freedom from fear. "The National Party Government over the past four decades has pursued a policy of domination and intimidation aimed at suppressing black demands for participation in the political system and for sharing the nation's wealth. But in the process it has generated fear among those who are supposed to benefit from its policies — the whites." Dugard points out that the Internal Security Act and the emergency regulations issued under the Public Safety Act are "enforced by a highly politicised and mobilised police force and army that is, for practical purposes, above the law; and whose reputation strikes fear into the people of the townships." The Group Areas Act too, is "a threat to those thousands of coloureds, Indians and blacks unable to find accommodation in their own areas who have found somewhere to live in the so-called white areas." While the government may have "succeeded in filling most blacks with fear, it has not suppressed the legitimate demands of the people for a proper share in the life of South Africa. On the contrary, it has given rise to nation-wide unrest, strikes and counter-violence — manifested in isolated bomb attacks and a widespread increase in crime." "Only a repudiation of the present regime can remove the fear that engulfs the nation. Freedom from fear is not a freedom that appears in legal charters and constitutions. It is a freedom embedded in the minds of all. Until this freedom is realised, no other freedom has any other meaning."

SOWETAN on Increasing Instability

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 16 April notes that "labour unrest is affecting essential services. This is leading to great unhappiness and instability. In fact the spurious improvement in the economy will burst like a bubble because of the rising instability in places like Soweto. Not only is this community — and most likely others — affected by the railway and post office strike, the authorities are going on with a most irresponsible mass eviction of rent defaulters." "All the good that might result from the upturn in the economy will be blotted out by unrest in the black communities." "We are convinced that South Africa hates stability and prosperity. And the people who seem so blind to these realities are the people who wield power."

WEEKLY MAIL: Rule by Decree Becoming Pattern

Page 13 of Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* in English for 16-23 April carries a column by an unidentified "legal expert" saying "the abdication by parliament to individual members of government

and the generals of its law-making powers can only result in rule by decree. It would seem that a new pattern is developing. The Commissioner of Police is exercising his power to define acts that, if encouraged by others constitute subversive statements." "The rights of detainees to be heard have slowly been whittled away as we have watched the regulations emanating from the Government Printer." A "major blow is now feared when the Appellate Division rules on the state's appeal regarding the right of lawyers to have access to the detainees. If the state's appeal is successful, detainees will no longer have an automatic right of access to their lawyers, but legal visits will be subject to the permission of the Commissioner of Police. It is suspected that the Commissioner will not give permission lightly and that lawyers will only be allowed to visit detainees in rare circumstances."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda on RSA, Strikes, Luanda Meeting

MB151706 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0711 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Press conference given by President Kenneth Kaunda to unidentified correspondents in Lusaka — live]

[Excerpts] [Kaunda] Comrade chairman, excellencies, countrymen, dear friends: This morning, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you, and as comrade chairman pointed out, through you, with the nation, the state of the nation itself. [passage omitted]

Comrade chairman, Zambia has reached a very, very critical stage in its development. First, therefore, I must outline what this party has stood for, what it stands for now, what it will always stand for so long as the people of Zambia remain true to themselves.

UNIP [United National Independence Party] fought colonialism so that the people of Zambia could be free. That freedom has come to Zambia, and we have chosen for ourselves, freely, one party of (?peoples) democracy. That is not a way of playing with words. We mean exactly that. We have defined under our policy of humanism that there are five areas of human endeavor: political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technological, and in matters of defense and security. Five main areas of human endeavor. [passage omitted]

Politically, we are strong, very strong indeed, because our strength comes from the people. (?Exactly), that is where our power lies. We are a party of the peasants and workers and (?note), ideologically, I am a very ideological man, myself. I don't hide that. I am very ideological in my thinking. Every analysis which I make is political; it is ideological. So, I don't think of workers and peasants. I think of peasants and workers. [passage omitted]

So, politically we are one of the most stable countries in Africa, if not in the world — one of the most stable countries. It is not because the Central Committee constists of very wise men and women. It is because of our acceptance as the leaders of our people. We belong to them — to the peasants, the workers, the [word indistinct] intellectuals. We belong to them. We are them. We are part and parcel of them. [passage omitted]

South Africa and its apartheid are very anxious to overthrow this government, very anxious, very keen indeed, very keen indeed. They have tried several times and [words indistinct] in 1980, you will remember what I announced. When I announced that some people [words indistinct]. I am not [word indistinct]. I am an honest man — poor but honest. Yes, you can't beat me there. I play my politics clean. That is why I have never hated in my life. I criticize openly — big powers or small powers, persons, individuals, because I am also free to be criticized. Big powers still criticize me. They can, and they should, and they do, as I tried to indicate. [partly indistinct passage omitted]

As for me, my (?action) [words indistinct] is clear. You can't doubt it. It is very clear, it is clear. I going to fight apartheid as I fought colonialism in Zambia until I die. If that means [words indistinct] that I die fighting [words indistinct] my soul will go [word indistinct] heaven, because I will die a proud man, a free man. [passage omitted]

Some of my friends and the West have been discussing matters that before Kaunda became chairman of the Frontline States, he was ready and willing to discuss matters with Boers. Now, he has taken a more tough line, tougher line. He does not deserve any more aid. [sentence indistinct] I am saying it [words indistinct] loud and clear, with my voice [words indistinct] honest man. If aid is going to depend on my failing [words indistinct].

The truth is I told Botha at the summit — a summit when I was being jeered by fellow leaders on this continent. I [words indistinct] not because I needed aid, no, no. I went as a matter of principle to see if there was anything we could salvage, not for aid. I wouldn't sell Zambia. Zambia is not for sale, at all. It isn't. I told Mr Botha. He said to me: Mr President, these have been very useful discussions. We should meet again. I said: Thank you, Mr Prime Minister. He was still prime minister then. I agree I have found these talks useful also, but our next meeting must depend on what we achieve after this conference, after this summit. If there is progress in the right direction, I am ready and willing to defy African opinion against meeting you. I will come again, but it is on the basis that (?there is) progress for abolishing apartheid.

At this point in time, there has been no progress toward destroying apartheid. The Government of South Africa has sent a number of senior officials here in the State House. I have given them very clear message, even as humble leader of Zambia, but even as chairman of Frontline States: I will move only, only when there is a clear-cut agenda to discuss how we are going to abolish apartheid. [passage indistinct]

I am advising you now as fellow workers: follow the law. If anyone goes on an illegal strike anymore — I am not talking about essential workers, those I mean, they can't go, even when there is a legal strike — if anyone goes on an illegal strike anymore, take note, I am going to use my powers constitutionally [words indistnct] and even now to be [word indistinct] I have powers to dissolve any organization in Zambia.

All those millions that went on strike, from now on, [words indinstict] stop. Stop. I have stopped it constitutionally. I am a constitutional man. [Words indistinct] and if I hear, private enterprise or not [words indistinct] God help you. [Words indistinct] (?Speaking) to all those millions that went on strike in spite of [words indistinct]. No more illegal strkes. If you want to go on strike [words indistinct] want to go on strike. [Words indistinct] legal affairs minister, home affairs minister, the police [words indistinct] I have been patient, and I have bent over backwards. I have not used laws. I have said they are learning, they are learning. They have learned enough now. I have put my foot down [words indistinct]. More money [words indistnct] minister of labor wants to know where the money is coming from [words indistinct]. Investments are coming to Zambia, especially in the field of agriculture. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct].

[Kaunda] The first question (?you asked) was whether people (?that are now) on strike (?and) claim their properties are included in these new measures [words indistinct]. Well, I was saying I think at this point in time, I hope that I have to give a chance to them. All those on strike now [words indistinct] go back to work by midnight tonight [words indistinct]. If they don't get back to work by tomorrow morning, you know (?it's a big problem). If (?necessary) [words indistinct] employers [words indistinct] strike, even if they are not in essential [words indistinct]. If fired, he will have to (?reapply) again. He must reapply again. If (?they) don't go back to work and they are on illegal strike, they must be fired and locked out and reapply. [words indistinct]

On several occasions we have discussed this matter with labor leaders. Please do not use [words indistinct] because whatever happens, Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba are almost my children. [Words indistinct] you see, you cannot have rights without responsibilities. [passage omitted]

The prime minister is going to Washington [words indistinct]. You see, we have never taken the people of Zambia for granted. Never. Not this leadership. The people of Zambia have [words indistinct]. They have suffered a lot from these measures. Ten years now, with IMF. The prime minister is going to explain that we are making no progress at all. [words indistinct] At the moment, everything that we are doing now, we are waiting to pay IMF's debt. Yet the measures that we (?have been dying of) are not working to expand the economy. The economy is [words indistinct] all the time, all the time, because we must obey IMF measures.

[Correspondent] Comrade Kaunda [words indistinct] there is a rumor that you are going to Luanda.

[Kaunda] First of all, there is no rumor at all. It is true. I am leaving this afternoon to go to (?Luanda), and we are going to discuss [words indistinct] Frontline States.

At the summit in Luanda in July 1986, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia [words indistinct] to President Banda about the importance of Malawi cooperating with the rest. At the same time, Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia were detailed to discuss the same matter [words indistinct]. We have done that [words indistinct] carry out certain investigations (?about) the importance of Luanda. This is about the Benguela railroad.

Now everybody, that is Malawi or Zaire, must know that when the time comes and Zimbabwe and Zambia are no longer getting goods from (?South Africa), we cannot allow, while we deny Zambians the opportunity to buy cheap exports [words indistinct] to allow Malawi to continue to get those goods while we are not getting them ourselves. There is no way we could allow Zaire to get those goods while we don't allow Zambians to (?get them). This is not [words indistinct], and now we will be discussing possibilities of opening the Benguela railroad, and we all know that in terms of the Benguela railroad, the problem is the rebel UNITA [passage indistinct].

Kaunda Departs for Talks With Dos Santos, Mobutu

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[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has gone to Angola for talks with his counterpart, President Eduardo dos Santos, and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. The president, who left Lusaka this afternoon for a 1-day visit, is accompanied by Central Committee member for political and legal affairs, Daniel Lisulo, Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga, and other government officials.

Dr Kaunda, who is expected back home tomorrow, had earlier told a news conference at State House today that some businessmen had approached individuals in the military with a view to working out a coup but that the party and its government were aware of their moves.

Mr Kaunda, who spoke on a number of wide-ranging issues during the news conference, said many measures would be taken to redress and maintain the peace and stability enjoyed in Zambia. Among the many revelations he made at the new conference was an offer from the Anglo-American group to purchase the country's copper mines at a cost of $2 billion. Zambia declined the offer.